

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

A Cowardly Murder Is Committed in the Cajon Pass.

RANCHER SHOT TO DEATH

James P. Medlin's Demise Due to a Loss of Blood From His Wounded Arm.

THE ASSASSIN IS AT LARGE.

His Father Is In the Pursuing Posse and Says His Son Must Suffer the Penalty.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 11.—Cajon Pass, in the San Bernardino Mountains twenty miles north of this city, was the scene of a murder yesterday afternoon. James P. Medlin, a bachelor, aged 32, while Tabor is a married man about half as old. There was a little social gathering at Medlin's yesterday attended by a dozen neighbors including Tabor and his wife, the latter doing the honors as hostess. Toward evening the party went to another neighbor's for a friendly call

man tells several stories of the affray. One is that on returning home that night, his wife fired two shots at him from a pistol, and in self-defense he caught up the only missile at hand, the lighted lamp, and threw it at her to disconcert her aim. He claims to have acted without thought of the possibility of any fatal results. On the other hand, the woman, who is still alive, says that her husband came home intoxicated and began abusing her. She endeavored to quiet him, and he drew a pistol from his pocket and fired two shots at her. As neither took effect, he threw the lamp. Immediately after committing the act the negro went to a livery stable and ordered a fast saddle-horse with the intention of escaping. He said it was wanted by a local physician, but the hostler, knowing that the physician never rode horseback, refused him the animal, and a few minutes later he was captured by the Sheriff and lodged in jail. The couple have not been married over a month.

SAN JOSE SHARPERS FLEE.

They Succeed in Fleeing Several Condemned Victims.

SAN JOSE, March 11.—Two sleek operators, going under the name of Morgan and Miller, were complained against here to-day for sharp practices by a number of victims. They were in San Jose only a week. During that time they had big signs painted on their office windows to the effect that the firm was a real estate and loan agency with a cash capital of \$500,000. A young man named T. F. Hutchinson paid the swindlers \$100 as security for faithful services in collecting rents for the firm. He was to begin work this morning, but found the office door locked and the employers gone. William Gesselt, a tailor, was swindled out of a \$75 suit of clothes, and a number of others were victimized in lesser amounts. The sharpers

LEAVES MARSHFIELD.

But Captain Broman's Little Boat Had to Return.

NOW LOOKING FOR A TOW

In His Gustaf Adolph II He Is Determined to Cross the Atlantic.

FIRST COMING DOWN HERE.

Description of the Smallest Craft Ever Built for Such a Long Voyage.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Marsh 11.—Captain Broman did not get to sea in his diminutive ship yesterday. He boarded his boat and was towed down within two miles of the bar, where he cut loose and tried his boat under canvas. She was very cranky and would hardly stand with the spar in her, and while there was scarcely any wind and the bay was as smooth as a millpond Captain Broman had to keep shifting himself to keep her on an even keel. When he had proceeded a short distance the boat struck a whirlpool, caused by the rapid

arranged contrivance situated just a little forward of the compartments that are intended for his feet, and consists of a lever and grip similar to that used on the cable-cars which connects with the rudder by a line.

Taking the craft all in all she is a queer looking object for a person to go to sea in and she causes a great deal of speculation by persons who have seen her as to her chances of reaching her destination safely. The captain will be clad in oilskin clothes and prepared for all kinds of weather. He will also be lashed securely to his boat, so that if she does capsize, which he expects she frequently will, he cannot be lost before she rights herself, which she will do by aid of the centerboard and by letting the mast and rigging loose, which can be done instantly by an automatic arrangement.

Broman will take provisions to last 40 days. He expects to make from four to six knots per hour, and that amount will be sufficient to last until he reaches San Francisco.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made with the railroad company, on arrival in San Francisco he will place machinery in the vessel, put her on wheels and by the aid of electricity or naphtha he will run her to New York by rail. He will then make immediate arrangements to cross the Atlantic to Europe. Captain Broman is a Russian by birth and is 45 or 50 years old. The weight of the vessel when complete will be about two tons.

UMATILLA INDIANS JUBILANT.

Getting Drunk and Preparing for a Big Powwow.

PENDLETON, Or., March 11.—A peculiar condition of affairs prevails on the Umatilla reservation. The United States Indian agent finds himself with absolutely no authority. So far as an outbreak is

"JAMES G. FAIR JR."

Mystery Surrounds the Whereabouts of the Youth.

LIGHT ON THE SKELETON.

Relations of the Late Millionaire With Miss Stevens, the Dressmaker.

PROVISIONS FOR THE BOY.

Several Statements That May Be Brought Forward as Evidence to Back up the Claim.

REDWOOD CITY, Cal., March 11.—James Showers, at present a resident of Santa Clara County, knows more about the whereabouts of the son of James G. Fair, born out of wedlock, than any other person outside of the mother and James G. Fair Jr. For the time being Showers is hauling lumber from Mountain View station for a building for Frank Stone on the hillside beyond the county road.

In the early days Showers was employed by the smelting firm of Bulhing & McCoolough, and during that time he be-

came the child and to produce it at a time when its appearance meant money for some one. He had even gone so far as to state to intimate friends that the boy would be forthcoming, but when questioned regarding the location of the child he said: "Before God, I do not know."

A REDDING GIRL'S DEATH.

Drowned in Clear Creek by Falling From a Plank.

REDDING, March 11.—Yesterday afternoon a party of half-grown children from Igo went over to Clear Creek to visit the place where a bridge is being constructed. Supervisor Harvey was on the hill, a short distance away, when a plank across the stream gave way and Mr. Harvey's daughter Jennie and his young son, who were crossing thereon, fell into the deep and rapid current. The boy swam ashore, but the girl was drowned. A young man who was present jumped in and tried to save the young woman but without success, almost losing his own life. At last accounts the body had not been recovered.

CONVICTED AT SAN BERNARDINO.

Emilio Garcia Will Hang for Murdering Joseph Guilmot.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 11.—Emilio Garcia was convicted to-day of murder in the first degree, without recommendation, for killing Joseph Guilmot near Colton on October 30. Garcia will hang. His victim was an aged rancher bachelor, who lived alone in a cabin, and was supposed to have much hoarded gold in his cabin. Juan Ferrer, who was Garcia's accomplice, testified that Garcia again stabbed his victim in the breast and throat, and then went through the house again, still further finding nothing. He returned to his victim, who cried out a heart-rending appeal to be spared, and cut his throat from ear to ear. Witness stood guard at the door of the cabin while this butchery was going on.

SIXTY WERE IN LINE.

Assembly Vote on the Valley Railroad Terminal Bill.

ONLY NINE VOTED NAY.

The Railroad Lobby Was on in Strong Force Against the Measure.

ALL THEIR TACTICS IN VAIN.

Devine Assists Them by Moving for Reconsideration—It Will Surely Pass the Senate.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—All California will rejoice in the action of the Assembly to-day. One more step has been taken toward making a certainty of the building of the competing railroad. The bill authorizing the Harbor Commissioners to lease a part of the mud flats off South San Francisco to the San Joaquin Valley Company for their depot and other terminal facilities was passed by a vote of 60 to 9. As was anticipated, a strenuous effort was made to delay the passage of the bill by the men who have been recognized as

PEOPLE YOU READ ABOUT TO-DAY.



Senator George Perkins said yesterday that in supporting the Lieu Land Law he did the best in his power for the people of California.



Assemblyman J. M. Bassford has been congratulated on having procured the enactment of a Fish and Game Law in the interest of the people."



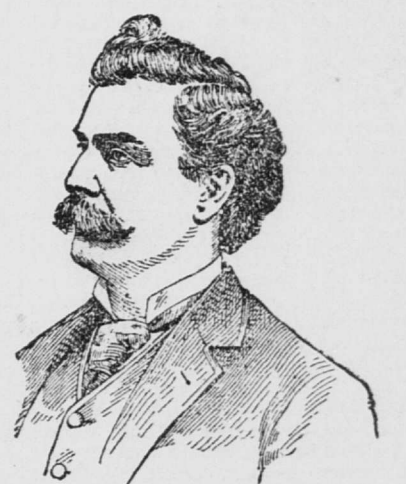
Assemblyman Powers of San Francisco, who made a good fight in the Legislature yesterday for the People's Competing Railroad.



Charles Frederick Worth, the most famous costumer of the world, died in Paris yesterday at the age of 71 years. He was a native of England."



Gustaf Broman, at Marshfield, Or., has made a twelve-foot boat in which he is about to sail down the coast and across the Atlantic.



John L. Davis, who, as the regular nominee of the People's Party, was probably elected Mayor of the city of Oakland yesterday.

and were returning just before dark when Tabor shot Medlin in the arm, severing an artery. Despite the service of his friends Medlin died a few hours later from loss of blood.

Just before the shot was fired the men were heard talking in loud tones, and it is supposed that they had renewed a quarrel of long standing concerning water rights for their respective ranches. Tabor made his escape to the mountains with a Sheriff's posse in pursuit. Tabor is a fine shot and experienced huntsman, and has a reputation for determination. Sheriff Holcomb thinks he will not surrender without a fight. Included in the pursuing party is Tabor's father, himself a deputy sheriff, who declared when he started out that his son must stand the consequences of his crime.

MURDERED AT MENDOCINO.

JOSEPH HAQUIST CHARGED WITH HAVING STABBED WILLIAM MCLEAN.

THE JAIL GUARDED TO PREVENT THE ACCUSED BEING LYNCHED.

MENDOCINO, March 11.—Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock William McLean, a workman in the Albion woods, was found murdered in front of Gus Semmler's saloon in this city. His person bore the marks of three knife cuts, a small one on his left wrist, a deep gash a few inches from the heart and another two inches behind the left ear.

An inquest was held by a Coroner's jury, which lasted from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. The decision handed in by the jury was that William McLean met his death early Sunday morning from the effects of a knife wound two inches back of the ear; that Joseph Haquist was the murderer. Haquist was immediately arrested and landed in jail.

Every precaution was taken last night for fear of a party breaking into the jail and hanging the suspected man. Everything points to the fact that Haquist is the murderer. He is of a quarrelsome disposition when drunk, and Saturday evening while intoxicated had some trouble with McLean, and swore that he would kill him before morning.

On inspecting Haquist's house a great quantity of blood was found on the floor and also on his clothes. By many it is thought that he induced McLean to come into his house, and after getting him in committed the foul deed and then dragged his body out in front of Semmler's saloon, which is a short distance from his house. Haquist explains that the blood came on the floor from a slight wound which he received while in a fight Saturday evening. But this is hardly consistent in proportion to the amount of blood found, and does not account for the blood found on his drawers, which were discovered in a wash-tub since. The wound is under the left eye. Haquist will have his hearing to-morrow.

BURNED HIS WIFE TO DEATH.

Crime of a Placerville Colored Boot-black.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—Lone Starr, a colored bootblack residing in the town of Placerville, threw a lighted lamp at his wife Saturday night. The lamp exploded and set fire to the woman's clothing. She was burned in a shocking manner and will die. The flesh of her breast and arms part from the bones and is literally hanging in shreds. It is stated that the

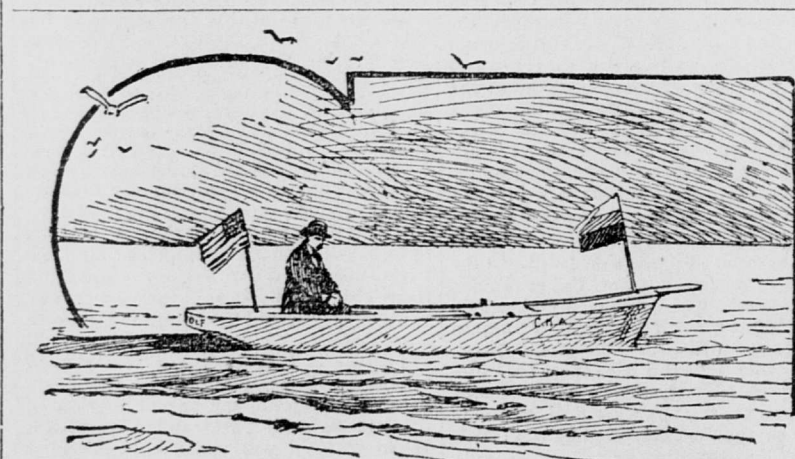
DISCOVERED IN SAN JOSE.

WILLIAM BROWN AND MISS NORMA BOGGS SAY THEY DID NOT ELOPE.

HE FOUND HER ON THE STEAMER WHEN LEAVING PORTLAND, OREGON.

SAN JOSE, March 11.—William Brown, aged 19 years, and Miss Norma Boggs, aged 18, who were reported in dispatches from San Francisco as having eloped together from Albion, Or., are at the home of C. J. Brown, the father of the boy, on Alum Rock avenue in this city. The Brown family resided here for about eight months, having come from Albion. For a number of weeks the boy has been visiting his relatives and friends in Oregon, and he went on the steamer to go home he found the girl aboard. She had threatened to leave her home and go to California to visit her old friends, the Brown family.

The girl had often before been willful and gone on long trips to the home of her grandmother and other relatives in Oregon. This is the explanation of the disap-



CAPTAIN GUSTAF BROMAN'S TWELVE-FOOT BOAT, HEWN OUT OF A CEDAR LOG, IN WHICH HE IS ABOUT TO ATTEMPT LONG OCEAN VOYAGES.

[Drawn from a photograph taken expressly for the "Call."]

pearance together on the steamer Columbia. They deny that they asked the captain of the ship or any one else on board to marry them. They did not see the captain to know him, having come in the steerage. The story of the young people is corroborated by a party of three other passengers, with whom they came from Oregon.

At San Francisco the boy heard before landing of the story that had been telegraphed from Portland of his elopement with the girl, and he decided not to allow her to come on to San Jose with him. He put her in charge of the officers, and they promised to take her home on the return trip. When the boy arrived in San Jose, however, his father said he would go to San Francisco to get the girl and bring her to San Jose. She will visit the family here a few weeks and then return to her home in Oregon.

Mr. Brown recently felt heir to a portion of an estate valued at \$5000, not \$60,000, as reported, and the story about Miss Boggs having left for the East with an aged lover is entirely without foundation. All the parties to the affair are said to be respectable people.

ebb tide, and turned over on her side, but the navigator crawled around on her, got hold of the rigging and got her back on an even keel.

The life-saving crew was on hand to witness the performance and went to Broman to help him. He asked to be towed to sea, but Captain Wilcox would not do that and persuaded Broman to give him a line. The life-saving crew could not stem the tide with the boat in tow, so they pulled her ashore where a strong ebb tide soon left her high and dry on the sand.

Captain Broman tried, but could not get any assistance to sea. He sailed his boat back to Empire City to-day and came up to Marshfield to get the Arcata to tow him out, but Captain Cousins said he would be convicted of manslaughter if he did so. To-morrow Captain Broman will go on board the Arcata and the boat will be taken in tow. When outside she will slow up and let Broman try his boat for a time. If she cannot live in the sea Captain Broman will be taken on board again and left at Port Orford.

The captain says that if he experiences southeast weather that is too severe he will change his course and sail north to Portland, but thinks he can successfully beat down against any south-easter. He intends to keep reasonably close in shore, so that in case anything happens to his compass he can readily make a port for repairs.

The Gustaf Adolph II is built out of a

white cedar log and has a 12 foot keel, 3 foot beam and 2 foot depth of hold, and is 13 feet 6 inches over all. The boat is provided with four compartments and with hatches forward and aft, which were dug out of the solid hull. These will be utilized for holding provisions and water. She will have one mast when she sails from here and will be sleep rigged.

Upon her arrival in San Francisco she will be refitted with three masts as a full-rigged ship. The little vessel has a steel centerboard which measures about two feet deep by three long, and weighs 110 pounds. Broman says he can take provisions enough to last several months, though a part of the water, when on an extended trip, would have to be towed behind. There are two compartments amidship sixteen inches deep in which to place his feet and legs and a sitting position will be the only one he will be able to maintain while at sea.

There are no bulwarks on the vessel or anything else to protect the captain from the full force of the wind and sea. The compartments mentioned are lined with rubber cloth or sheeting.

Her steering apparatus is a very neatly

concerned no one among the agency contingent fears or believes such a thing will take place, but it is natural that amidst the excitement attending the arrival of United States troops that some remarks of a ferocious nature should be attributed to the Indians. They are elated over the fact that they have been declared citizens and can now buy liberal quantities of whisky. Six more were brought before the Recorder in Pendleton to-day for drunkenness, and a report went out that they all are preparing for a grand powwow and spree. Slight disturbances occur but nothing serious has yet happened.

COLUSA BROTHERS IN COURT

P. D. HANNUM CHARGES B. B. HANNUM WITH THREATENING HIS LIFE.

THE LATTER MAY BE CONNECTED WITH A RAILROAD ROBBERY.

COLUSA, Cal., March 11.—There was an exciting trial to-day in the Justice court. The parties were B. B. and P. D. Hannum of Sulphur Creek, in Colusa County, one appearing as principal and the other as prosecuting witness. P. D. Hannum, on March 2, had his brother, B. B., arrested and lodged in jail at Colusa, and to-day testified that his life was in danger, his brother having threatened to kill him. He asked his brother to cut some wood, whereupon B. B. refused, and using violent language went to the house, the witness thought, to get a pistol. P. D. followed closely and caught him as he was trying to get something from under the bed clothing, forcing him to leave the room.

Witness further testified that his brother had been sneaking about the house at night in his stocking feet or with his shoes muffled. His brother also threatened to beat him with a club that was exhibited. It was twenty inches long, small at one end and provided with a wrist strap. This was hanging at the head of the bed occupied by B. B. Hannum.

J. D. Dyke testified that B. B. Hannum had threatened the life of his brother, and that he had seen and heard him slipping stealthily about at night and had told him that if he did not quit prying about his window he would take a shot at him. District Attorney Weyand is prosecuting and Hon. Edwin Swinford is defending.

Attorney Swinford asked this afternoon for a dismissal without introducing evidence in behalf of defendant. This was refused. Judge Leining said he would deny it until evidence in the behalf of defendant is produced. The witnesses contradicted each other in several statements. What adds interest to the case is that it is thought the charge is a trumped up charge to hold defendant until more evidence can be gotten to prove that B. B. Hannum is connected with the railroad hold-up and robbery below Sacramento last October.

Will Sell Horses at Santa Anita.

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—Frank W. Corey, superintendent of the Stanford stock farm, arrived from the north yesterday. Corey will conduct the sale of a number of Palo Alto horses at Santa Anita, "Lucky" Baldwin's country seat.

came quite intimate with the deceased millionaire and took quite an interest in his sub-staffers. While acting as the friend of Mr. Fair, he became acquainted with Miss Stevens, who, by the way, was known as Ellen and not as Annie. He was also instrumental in the settlement before John Mackay, and made the final arrangements.

Through this position he came in possession of the original document whereby some \$1500 was settled upon Miss Stevens and her son by Fair. He was also cognizant of the fact that Mackay paid the girl \$20,000 on behalf of Fair to settle the case, the papers signed by Fair and drawn up in his handwriting being for a time in Showers' possession. He received several letters from the woman with whom Fair had been intimate after she had taken up her residence in Chicago. All these letters received from Miss Stevens, as she was still known, were destroyed in the fire which brought such havoc to Virginia City. The documents signed by Miss Stevens releasing Fair from all future claims, both those presented by Gerhardt and Mackay, were turned over to the custody of Gerhardt and Derby. Those papers are still in Virginia City and are liable to be produced at the call of the attorneys backing the case of "James G. Fair Jr."

It has been several years since Mr. Showers received a letter from Miss Stevens, the former mistress of the dead millionaire. He says, however, that the last letter which he received stated that the deceased had called upon her during a visit to the Eastern States ostensibly for



COMING OUT OF HIS SHELL.

his health; that he then told her that no provision would be made in his will for young Jimmie. The mother of the boy took this to heart and decided to preserve all the records of the case and if opportunity presented would offer them in substantiation of the boy's claim for a share of the estate. The statement that she has married and is living in Sacramento as the wife of a prominent citizen Mr. Showers emphatically denies.

Gerhardt was aware that Showers knew the circumstances of the first settlement which he made with the girl. According to Gerhardt's statement he received \$1500 the day following the payment of the \$40 from the ex-United States Senator. Showers says the \$1500 was not paid by Gerhardt but was paid by himself. While he does not admit that there was ever any ill-feeling between himself, Gerhardt and Fair, he says he kept track of the illegitimate offspring in order to be prepared for anything which might eventually come up.

His plans have gone somewhat amiss, for during the past two years he has lived under the vain hope of being able to re-

lance the wound accompanied Garcia about the house while the latter searched. In his rage over his disappointment at finding nothing, Garcia again stabbed his victim in the breast and throat, and then went through the house again, still further finding nothing. He returned to his victim, who cried out a heart-rending appeal to be spared, and cut his throat from ear to ear. Witness stood guard at the door of the cabin while this butchery was going on.

THE LOS ANGELES POISONING

MRS. O'HARA ACCUSED OF HAVING DROWNED HER OWN SON IN THE EAST.

NOW AWAITING TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF MURDERING JOHN HENDERSON.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 11.—The Coroner's jury sitting in inquest on the body of Johnny Henderson this morning brought in a verdict that deceased came to his death by poisoning. Johnny Henderson and a companion named Eddie Strange went to the house of Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hara to play, and ate poisoned cakes given them by the old lady.

Mrs. O'Hara claimed that she did not know there was poison in the cakes, but appearances are against her. At the in-

quest Eddie Strange testified that he told Mrs. O'Hara after eating the cakes that they were bitter, and that the old lady replied: "Well, don't eat any more; they are stale, and may be they are poisoned." Mrs. Matfield, another witness, told a startling tale. She said that three years ago, while visiting at Mrs. O'Hara's house, she heard the daughter of the latter, who now resides at Oakland, accuse her mother of having drowned her little son while they were living in the East. Mrs. Matfield did not pretend to vouch for the truth of the story, but merely recited it as a suspicious circumstance pointing toward the evil character of Mrs. O'Hara. The old lady is under bonds now awaiting examination on a charge of murder, which will be taken up to-morrow in the township court.

Appointments by the Governor.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—The Governor to-day appointed Mrs. Adina Mitchell of Los Angeles a trustee of the Whittier School, vice Francis L. Haines, whose term expired; also Amun Sevord, Pilot Commissioner for San Diego, vice S. W. Hackett; also C. H. Davis, Port Warden at San Diego, vice John Dillingham.

the pliant tools of the Southern Pacific of Kentucky. Into the ranks of the objectors came one or two men whose defection was not a source of surprise. There were a few others whose action was evidently prompted by a superfluity of caution. It was said at first that the Southern Pacific was not going to oppose the demands of the new road. No sooner was it learned what the valley road wanted than the whole force of the railroad's lobby was turned loose. For thirty-six hours the susceptible Assemblymen have endured a state of siege. It is remarkable, therefore, that the vote for the bill should be so large.

Ex-Attorney-General Hart, Byron Waters, Major Gillis and others have been in close conference with many of the Assemblymen and the Senators. The corridors have been filled with whispering, nodding groups. But the cause of the people triumphed. This was not because the legislators loved the Southern Pacific less. It was rather because the members would not have dared to return to their constituents confessing that they had, without a just excuse, opposed a measure that promised them a relief so sorely needed.

Even the most shameless advocates of Southern Pacific interests had a pretense of an excuse to present. Among the other interested strangers who invaded the Capitol yesterday were Harbor Commissioner F. S. Chabourne, who owes his place to railroad interests, and E. C. Holmes, the chief engineer of the Harbor Commissioners.

Mr. Holmes was at one time in the employ of the Southern Pacific. These men yesterday were in long and earnest consultation with Reid of Trinity, who was formerly violently anti-railroad. They assisted that gentleman to draw up an amendment to the Gleaves bill that kindly gave the new railroad a piece of land it did not want, and made other changes that would have been serious blows to the new corporation. Of course these changes were for the good of the people. They were arranged by men who had grown old with a Southern Pacific collar on their necks, and that company would not instigate them to do anything for its interests which would hurt the people.

Byron Waters came up from San Francisco last night. On the trip he enlightened several legislators by informing them that the bill which the new company urged was unconstitutional. This was because the constitution forbids the Harbor Commissioners to "grant or sell" the State water-front property. He argued that "grant" really meant "lease." This soon became noised around, and when an amendment pretending to be aimed at this alleged flaw in the bill was presented by McKelvey of Orange it occasioned no surprise and was promptly voted down.

The surprise of the afternoon was occasioned by Mark Devine (D.) of San Francisco. Devine had voted with the friends of the San Joaquin Valley road from the beginning. His vote helped make up the big total of 60 out of 69 favoring the rival to the Southern Pacific. Devine had made no speeches or expressed no particular interest in the bill. He had voted regularly, but always for the bill. It was passed by a hopelessly large majority. The only result of an attempt at reconsideration would be delay as it would be impossible to get the vote changed. Knowing this, Devine gave notice of his intention to move for a reconsideration to-morrow. The bill, which had been ordered to the Senate, was recalled, but it will be safe to say that it will be before that body before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. As soon as the bill was reached this afternoon Reid of Trinity announced that he had an amendment which he wished leave to offer. He explained that he thought the promoters of

the valley road should have described the property they wanted. He then introduced the following, which he wished inserted in the bill.

Provided further, that the Commissioners shall have power to lease, for a period not exceeding fifty years, to a railroad corporation incorporated in this State and not having at the date of the passage of this act any terminal facilities in the city and county of San Francisco, the land belonging to the State and described as follows: All that portion of China Basin lying within the following described limits: Commencing at the intersection of the south line of Channel street with the east line of Kentucky street (Kentucky street being 150 feet in width); thence in an easterly direction at right angles with said east line of Kentucky street to the line of the seawall or thoroughfare approved March 15, 1878; thence in a southerly direction along said inner line of the thoroughfare to its intersection with the northerly line of Fourth street (Fourth street being 150 feet wide); thence northerly along said northerly line of Fourth street to the east line of Kentucky street; thence northerly along said east line of Kentucky street to the point of beginning.

Which corporation shall have access thereto, and the right of way through one or more convenient street or streets, forming, however, but one continuous right of way, with one double track, provided that a coal or coke pier be inserted in said lease that no debt or liability shall accrue against the State for any work done or material furnished, under contract or otherwise, by the act of the lessees of any of the parcels of land in this act mentioned and described.

Provided further, that a failure to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall work a forfeiture (without further legislative enactment) of the lease given under the provisions hereof, and the property herein authorized to be leased, with the improvements thereon, shall revert to the State, and all rights given under the lease herein authorized shall cease and determine.

Provided further, that said lease shall not be in effect unless it be approved and executed by a majority of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners, and for said purposes, the Governor and Attorney-General of the State are hereby constituted members thereof, with like powers and rights as other members of said board.

Reid waited till the clerk had read the bill. He then explained that he was not opposed to the Harbor Commissioners leasing water-front property for terminal purposes. He thought, though, that the amendment was too broad, as he claimed it gave the Harbor Commissioners right to rent any part of the water front, even the new ferry depot, for \$1000 a year.

Reid then explained that, not being familiar with the water front, he had advised with the engineer of the Harbor Commissioners and that he had kindly marked out a portion of China Basin which he thought would be valuable to the new road. The law said Channel street should be kept open, so he had left it out. He had prescribed that certain work should be done, because nobody knew what the new company, even though it had the leading merchants of San Francisco at its head, would not improve ten square feet of the fifty acres of the front granted them by the bill and allow the rest for saloons and lumber-yards. Another change he explained was in substituting the Attorney-General for the Mayor in the board to lease the front.

As soon as Reid said down McKelvey of Orange tried to introduce an amendment to Reid's amendment. This provided that the terminal facilities to be granted should not be within two miles of any city or town fronting on navigable waters. He argued that the new law was unconstitutional since it authorized the lease of water-front lots, which the constitution forbade. Members of San Francisco showed the weakness of the arguments of the opponents of the measure and referred to their suspicious origin.

"I am opposed to making specific laws," he said. "Even if I did not I should in this case feel that it would be best to find what portion of the front the new company could use."

"Mr. Reid frankly and ingeniously tells us his bill was drawn up with the assistance of the engineer of the Harbor Commissioners and one of the members of that commission. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that the property he has marked out is not desirable for the purposes for which the new company ask. The gentleman has stated that the only land available for terminal purposes lay in China Basin. He is mistaken in this. The reports of the Harbor Commissioners show that there is land in the Central, India and Dry Dock basins also."

Powers then argued that, by admitting continual details every day, the next week could be occupied introducing amendments. Yet the bill itself was sufficient if the Harbor Commissioners would do their duty, and there was no reason for taking it for granted that they would fail in this.

"If we amend this bill now," he said, "to gratify the learned gentleman from Trinity and the chief engineer of the Harbor Commissioners, we might as well send it to the grave. Several days will be taken up piling on amendments. It may then go to the Senate, and if that body disagrees to any of these amendments, none of which have been made up with the assistance of friends of the bill, it will then have to be referred to a conference committee, and long before their decision can be reached the Legislature will be adjourned and the bill killed."

Brusie of Sacramento stated that when Mr. Spreckels had interviewed him he had expressed the opinion that any citizen who should put obstacles in the way of the competing organization could not properly constitute the duties of a citizen, yet the constitution, he thought, forbade the granting or selling of water-front property to prevent just such action as they were asked to take. The new road, he knew, would be a godsend to the State and to the railroad company but he was satisfied that, much as he regretted it, an obstacle presented itself in the constitution. Mr. Brusie's protestations of sorrow did not overcome the House. Some of them even had the unkindness to wink their other eye, and Bledsoe of Humboldt went so far as to doubt the purity of his motives. He emphasized Powers' statements of the effects of further amendments.

"It has not been shown us," he said, "that this particular piece of land would be used to the next road. The engineer of the San Joaquin Valley road has not surveyed the front and does not know what his company wants."

"If you continue these amendments," he cried, "you might as well strike the bill from the files and admit that the entire front is in the control of the Southern Pacific. None of them are presented in good faith and none should be adopted."

Dwyer of San Francisco also thought the amendments were introduced to kill the bill. He was sure that to "grant" did not mean to lease. Bachman of Fresno was of the opinion that their fears as to the

constitutionality of the bill were all imaginary, and he declared the Supreme Court of the United States had so decided. "This objection," said he, "is meant merely to delay the building of the San Joaquin Railroad." McKelvey of Orange then labored hard to show the unconstitutionality of the bill. He was followed by Dinkelspiel, who announced that the constitutional question was absurd. The objection that the rent proposed was too small seemed to him ridiculous when the assistance given to other roads was considered. He thought the purpose of the amendment was solely to obtain delay and obstruct the bill's passage. Once more the floor was claimed by Powers. The bill, he said, was drawn so that it would not come under the prohibition of the constitution. It would be folly to try to make the competing road take a piece of land they could not use. They would have to send an engineer to survey the front in order to specify the land they wanted.

"This," the speaker continued, "is not right, it is not fair, it is not equity. There is no necessity for it except the necessity which the Southern Pacific Company feels of keeping the water front for itself."

He urged that San Francisco as a municipality had so much interest at stake that it should be represented on the board of commissioners by the Mayor. It was not right to deprive the city having more interest in the matter than any other locality of its representation because of personal prejudices against a man.

Mr. Powers explained that the bill was merely an enabling act. The San Joaquin Company and the Harbor Commissioners would have to decide whether a lease would be desirable, and if the property were improved and the lease was not legal it would be the railroad company and not the State that would be the loser.

Judge Waymire of Alameda announced that he was in favor of the bill just as it stood. Bulls of Los Angeles wanted the water front kept open. He was afraid that before ten years a certain number of men would have absorbed all the stock of the company, and thus give them the control of the proposed fifty acres.

"Are you not aware that the property reverts to the State in fifty years?" asked Judge Waymire.

Bull answered this by asking a question in return as to what the new company would be required to put on the land. Phelps of San Mateo made a stirring speech for the bill as it stood.

"We can never have real prosperity," he said, "till San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles are railroad centers. I believe in giving every competing road terminal facilities, such as those contemplated in the bill. If some of the arguments presented here were sound, the existing roads would have a sole and perpetual right to the water front. The constitution did not intend to convey such a monopoly to one corporation."

Reid of Trinity then indulged in a talk about giving away one's birthright. He was opposed to giving up the people's claim to the front. He assented that the San Joaquin Valley Railroad wanted the earth, but that they would not get it. If his amendment were not satisfactory, then he wanted the bill referred to some committee. No one doubted this. Still the House was not willing to grant it, and a general murmur of interest went up when he wanted the bill referred to some committee. No one doubted this. Still the House was not willing to grant it, and a general murmur of interest went up when he wanted the bill referred to some committee.

"I know I telegraphed for Mr. Holmes, but I don't know about his ever being a railroad man," was Reid's answer. By this time the House had grown impatient. The question was demanded, and Reid's amendment was defeated, the vote being as follows:

Ayes—Barker, Brusie, Bull, Butler, Collins, Cutter, Ewing, Glass, Hatfield, Huber, Kenyon, North, Osborn, Reid, Wade, Wyse—16.

Noes—Ash, Bachman, Bassford, Belshaw, Bennett, Berry, Bettman, Bledsoe, Boothby, Carroll, Coghill, Coleman, Collins, Dale, Davis, Devine, Dinkelspiel, Dixon, Dwyer, Fasset, Gay, Guy, Hall, Healey, Holland, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Keen, Kelley, Laird, Lewis, Meads, McCarthy, Merrill, Nelson, O'Day, Pendleton, Phelps, Powers, Reid, Robinson, Rowell, Sanborn, Spencer, Stanley, Stansell, Swisher, Thomas, Tibbitts, Twigg, Waymire, Wilkinson, Zocchi—57.

Absent and not voting—Freeman, Laugenour, Llewellyn, McKelvey, Tomblin, Wilkins, Mr. Speaker—7.

Laugenour paired with McKelvey, who would have voted for the amendment. Speaker Lynch also refused to vote.

McKelvey's motion was voted down by a decided vote—no vote. Then further needless delays were shut off by a call for the previous question.

This brought up the bill for final passage, amended only to make it illegal for the new company to assign a lease it might have obtained. Only nine men voted against the bill, while 60 voted for it. It was noticeable that on this occasion also the Speaker did not vote. Those who voted against the bill were:

Noes—Barker, Brusie, Bull, Cutter, Hatfield, Huber, Reid, Wade, Wyse—9.

The supporters of the measure were: Ayes—Ash, Bachman, Bassford, Belshaw, Bennett, Berry, Bettman, Bledsoe, Boothby, Carroll, Coghill, Coleman, Collins, Dale, Davis, Devine, Dinkelspiel, Dixon, Dwyer, Ewing, Fasset, Gay, Guy, Hall, Healey, Holland, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Keen, Kelley, Laird, Lewis, Meads, McCarthy, Merrill, Nelson, O'Day, Pendleton, Phelps, Powers, Reid, Robinson, Rowell, Sanborn, Spencer, Stanley, Stansell, Swisher, Thomas, Tibbitts, Twigg, Waymire, Wilkinson, Zocchi—60.

Powers moved to have the bill transmitted immediately to the Senate. This was ordered and many of the members left their seats to exchange congratulations when they were electrified by hearing Devine of San Francisco announce: "Mr. Speaker, I wish to give notice that over the next legislative day I will move to reconsider this vote." This caused the bill to be held back. It was a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

The comments as to Mr. Devine's motive were anything but complimentary. He had voted against Mr. Reid's amendment, against McKelvey's amendment and for the bill. That he should at the last move to reconsider when such action could be productive only of delay was considered very suggestive to say the least.

The reception of his bill by the Senate will be almost as hearty as that given it by the Assembly. The railroad lobby has been busier in the Senate than in the lower house and more opposition is anticipated.

Is there any baking powder to compare with Dr. Price's? Its equal has never been found.

Seattle Controversy Ended.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 11.—The long controversy over the county treasurer's office has ended to-day. A. P. Mitten, the retiring treasurer, has been elected to the cash deposit at the banks, and J. W. Maple, who had been elected to the position, has deposited the money at each bank and re-deposited it as a special deposit.

Heavy Storm in the Storms.

FRESNO, Cal., March 11.—One of the heaviest storms in years passed over the Sierras east of this city on Saturday. Boxes on the telephone lines were burned out and what was almost a waterspout overflew the streams.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—Senator An-

A DAY OF DEBATES.

Senators Wax Warm in Discussions Over Legislation.

TELEPHONE BILL KILLED.

Los Angeles County Bond Bill Passed, but Will Be Reconsidered.

THE REFORM BILL ATTACKED.

Senator Earl Led the Fight Against It and Acrimonious Personalities Followed.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 11.—The two topics of oratory and debate in the Senate to-day were Matthews' bill granting Los Angeles County the privilege to bond itself for railway building, and the bill which gives the State Board of Examiners supervisory power over the boards of State charitable and penal institutions, intended, as its supporters claim, as a check on extravagance. The County Government bill occupied nearly the whole of the morning session.

The exposure which the CALL made of the joker by which the Assessor was to make 6 per cent net on the personal taxes collected, and which caused the San Francisco delegation to amend the bill so far as the provision affected the city and county, caused a storm of country protests to pour into the Senate this morning, and nearly half the Senators offered amendments to exempt their counties from this provision. The bill was finally passed and sent to the Assembly.

The debate of the day was over the bill fathered by the Assembly Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, which provides that the Governor, boards of the prisons, asylums, normal schools and reformatories, and all commissions and persons employing persons paid for wholly or partly by State appropriations or moneys which would otherwise go to the State, shall report to the State Board of Examiners the names of the persons so employed, with their services, their salaries, and the necessity for their employment. The bill further provides that the State Board of Examiners shall inquire as to the necessity for having each employ, and shall fix the salary at a rate not higher than would be paid for private institutional employment of like character. It is also provided that except in cases of urgency the local boards shall employ no one without first reporting to the State board of examiners and receiving the authorization of that body.

Senator Earl led the attack upon the bill, which he declared would be a blow to the State University and the public schools, and if Senator Earl really feared that it did he could offer an amendment which would certainly exclude them. Senator Withington hit Earl a verbal rap by declaring that his argument against the bill convinced him that it would be wise to vote for the measure. Senators Orr and Biggy made speeches in support of the bill.

Senator Langford attacked Senator Earl, declaring that he had had a director of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum sitting by his side as a lobbyist, and that he had killed a bill at that director's instigation.

To this Earl replied: "I have seen no one lobbying more on the floor of this Senate than the directors of the Insane Asylum in the district of the Senator from San Joaquin and to whom he introduced me on the floor of this Senate. His high-sounding expressions had better be modified a little."

When the vote was taken there was a good deal of dodging and a call of the Senate followed, during which Earl went to Beard's desk on an unsuccessful mission to get him to change his vote, and Whitehurst was quite as unsuccessful in his visit to Shippee's desk in trying to get him to vote all.

The bill was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Arms, Beard, Biggy, Burke, Dunn, Fay, Francis, Cleaves, Henderson, Hoyt, Langford, Mitchell, Orr, Pedlar, Seawell, Seymour, Simpson, Toner, Voorhees, Whitehurst, Withington—21.

Noes—Arms, Andrews, Bert, Denison, Earl, Hart Holway, Linder, Mahoney, Martin, Matthews, McGowan, Shine, Smith—14.

Failed to vote—Flint Ford, Shippee—3.

Absent—Gessford, McAllister—2.

Earl changed his vote from no to aye, and will move for a reconsideration to-morrow.

After a deal of discussion over Senator Matthews' bill, permitting Los Angeles County to bond itself for railroad construction, the Senate voted to reconsider the action by which the bill was passed on Saturday. The vote stood 24 for reconsideration to 12 against it. The bill was made a special order for to-morrow.

On motion of Withington of San Diego for the Judiciary Committee the statement of population of the various counties, based on a calculation from the gubernatorial vote, was stricken out and an arbitrary figure of population inserted as given by each Senator. This was done to meet Earl's objection of classification by population. Under the adopted classification there are fifty-seven classes, each county forming a class: San Francisco first, Los Angeles second, Alameda third, Santa Clara fourth, Sacramento fifth, Sonoma, sixth, San Joaquin seventh, San Diego eighth, Fresno ninth, San Bernardino tenth and so on to Alpine fifty-seventh.

Hart of Sacramento caused a debate by a proposed amendment, which was lost, to have Supervisors in cities of the twenty-fifth class (Kern) name paper for official advertising.

Another amendment by Hart carried, giving counties one extra deputy sheriff and two extra county clerks for each additional population of 100,000. Amendments were made following in the lead of the amendment by Biggy of San Francisco resulted in giving Tax Collectors or Assessors no commissions for personal property collections but to make salaries payment in full. The bill went to the printer and was made a special order for Wednesday.

A bill was passed appropriating \$3000 deficiency for putting in heating and ventilating apparatus for the San Jose Normal School.

LIVELY NIGHT SESSION.

A VARIETY OF MEASURES PASSED UPON BY THE SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—Senator An-

drous broke the Senate record to-night. He requested a reduction in the appropriation for an institution in his district, and was permitted to introduce a bill canceling the appropriation of \$245,000 for the Whittier Reform School in the general appropriation bill and appropriating \$200,000 for that institution.

"They have reduced the salaries at Whittier," said Senator Andrews. "I have letters stating that \$200,000 will be sufficient. Economy is in the air and we want to begin in Southern California." The bill was read the first time and hurried to the printer.

The telephone cinch bill was killed to-night. The measure secured but 11 votes to 22 against it. Senator Biggy asked the author of the bill to explain its purpose. There was no explanation.

Senator Earl's bill, which has for its object the prohibition of the sale of liquor within a mile of the State University or of any State prison, passed the Senate by a unanimous vote.

Senator Bert's bill to abolish Dr. Potter's Home for the care of inebriates came up for consideration. Bert declared that the institution was a modern bastille. The bill was finally passed without a dissenting vote.

Senator Fay withdrew his bill directing the Board of Harbor Commissioners to extend the seawall north and substituted Assemblyman Spencer's bill, No. 889, relating to elections. The bill provides that nominations shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than sixty nor less than thirty days before an election.

It also provides that the Supervisors shall choose the election officers, and seeks to regulate the elections in such way as to guard against frauds. It is provided that the election officers must be chosen as nearly as possible from all political parties. As soon as clerks complete the tallies they must trace the lines beneath and affix their initials to prevent interpolations and to enable the authorities to trace frauds. A feature of the bill is that requiring the clerks, as soon as the last vote is cast, and before they begin count of the ballots, to cancel all unused ballots and seal them up to be sent to the County Clerk. A further provision affects the stamp. The stamp is to be made of a solid piece of wood with a cross cut in each end. The bill was read for the third time and was finally passed by the Senate.

Senator Mahoney's bill providing for the appointment of an examining engineer to license engineers of portable and stationary engines and boilers and to establish the duties and compensation of the examining engineer was attacked by Senator Martin. Senator Biggy declared that the bill was most dangerous. He called upon Senator Mahoney to explain the bill. Senator Mahoney made a short statement and asked that the bill be passed by the Senate. Senator Whitehurst declared that the purpose of the bill were pernicious. Every engineer connected with a steam threshing machine would have to be examined. The bill would entail a great expense and would make situations for a host of place-hunters. The Senate refused to allow the bill to go over until to-morrow and promptly defeated it. Assemblyman Powers' bill, which changes the Board of Election Commissioners by giving to the Mayor the authority to appoint the four Commissioners, passed the Senate.

Senator Ford had Assembly bill 702, introduced by the Assembly Committee on Corporations, placed on the special urger file to-night. This aroused the ire of Senator Biggy, who asked why the Senator from Sierra should take such an interest in San Francisco affairs. Senator Biggy succeeded in having the bill, which had passed the Assembly, referred to the San Francisco delegation, though retaining its place on the file.

The bill, it is claimed, will, if passed, repeal the McCoppin act. It applies to cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants. A provision of the bill provides that not more than five cents shall be charged as a fare for a distance of less than three miles. This would enable the street roads to charge more than five cents for a greater distance than three miles. A second provision relates to the speed of street railway lines, which in the bill is increased from eight to twelve miles an hour.

Brusie of the Ways and Means Committee introduced the general tax levy bill. For the forty-seventh fiscal year it provides the following items: For general fund, \$-; for school fund, \$2,195,450; for interest and sinking fund, \$141,135. Similar amendments are allowed for the forty-eighth year.

Best is always cheapest. Dr. Price's, as the purest and strongest of the baking powder is more economical than the ordinary kind.

CONGRATULATING BASSFORD.

The Assemblyman Receives Many Pleasant Letters From His Admirers.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—J. M. Bassford, the Assemblyman from the Nineteenth District, has received numerous letters of congratulation from sportsmen in moderate circumstances in all parts of the State because of the able and effective fight he made in behalf of the new fish and game law which recently passed the lower house of the Legislature. The measure, the passage of which was secured mainly by his efforts, is very popular with the people generally, though millionaire sportsmen condemn it because under its provisions the wealthy gun clubs can no longer control the shooting on large tracts of tide water marsh land.

Mr. Bassford comes from Vacaville, Solano County. He is one of the hardest workers in the lower House, and was early in the session recognized as one of its leading members. He studies carefully each measure as it comes up, weighs carefully the pros and cons and forms his own opinions upon each question. Bassford is not one of the shirkers, and he prides himself upon recording each speech that never fails to be missed a rollcall or moved for an adjournment.

REV. MR. BUKEY IN PORTLAND.

Left Los Angeles on Account of Domestic Troubles.

PORTLAND, Or., March 11.—A recent dispatch from Los Angeles stated that Rev. R. B. Bukey of that city had disappeared from Garzanza, Cal., mysteriously and was believed to have been murdered.

Rev. Mr. Bukey is in Portland, and has been holding evangelistic meetings in this city in connection with Rev. Mr. Newton since last December. He states that he left Los Angeles on account of domestic trouble.

Refused to Dismiss the Case.

FRESNO, Cal., March 11.—A motion made by the District Attorney to dismiss the case of W. G. Lane, who is charged with the murder of William Canfield at Sanger four years ago, was denied by Judge Stanton L. Carter to-day. A year ago Lane was convicted of murder in the first degree but the Supreme Court ordered a new trial.

Convention at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, March 11.—The constitutional convention spent most of the afternoon in discussing mileage and the report of the committee on rules. The time for the daily meetings of the sessions was fixed at 2 p. m.

WANTS A RECEIVER.

The Oregon Short Line Once More in Court at Portland.

MILLIONS IN MORTGAGES.

American Loan and Trust Company Protecting Its Interests.

COUNSEL STORY'S STATEMENT.

He Says the Present Receivers Have Enough Money to Pay Defaulted Interest.

PORTLAND, Or., March 11.—The hearing was begun in the United States Circuit Court to-day before Judge Gilbert on an application for an independent receiver for the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway.

This hearing is on the application of the American Loan and Trust Company for the appointment of a receiver independent of Union Pacific interests. The Union Pacific receivers are at present also receivers of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, having been appointed separate receivers of that line in proceedings brought by John F. Dillon, trustee of the first mortgage on the old Oregon Short Line, which is the line from Huntington to Granger and the branch to Ketchikan.

The American Loan and Trust Company is trustee of the consolidated mortgage on the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern system, which was executed about the time of the consolidation of the several roads into one system, and which covers all the lines subject to the first-mortgage liens, and on some of them subject to second-mortgage liens.

It was on this consolidated mortgage that the foreclosure proceedings were begun in Judge Gilbert's court by the American Loan and Trust Company. This company is also trustee of the collateral trust bond securities of the consolidated system, and also of the first mortgage on the Idaho Central, a minor branch of the system. The consolidated mortgage is for \$10,895,000. The collateral trust mortgage is for \$14,000,000. The first mortgage on the Idaho Central is for \$145,000. The total amount of the mortgages on different parts of the Short Line system, which are prior liens to the consolidated mortgage, is \$27,940,000. Of this amount John F. Dillon is trustee of the first mortgage on the old Oregon Short Line for \$14,331,000, and of the first mortgage on the Salt Lake and Western for \$1,080,000, a total of \$16,011,000.

Joseph Richardson is trustee of the first mortgage on the Utah and Northern for \$4,955,000. James M. Ham is trustee of the first mortgage on the Utah Southern for \$1,528,000 and of the first mortgage on the Utah Southern extension for \$1,560,000, or a total of \$3,478,000.

Dillon, Richardson and Ham are trustees for mortgages on different parts of the system aggregating \$24,442,000. All of the trustees oppose the granting of the application for an independent receiver and favor the continuance of Union Pacific control of the Short Line system. Their aggregate is \$25,040,000.

Morsfield & Story and Dolph, Mallory, Simon and Strahan are the attorneys of record for the American Loan and Trust Company, and Senator Thurston, Winslow S. Pierce and Snow & McCamant will appear for the defendants and urge the continuance of Union Pacific control.

Winslow S. Pierce, counsel for the first-mortgage bondholders on the Oregon Short Line, moved a dismissal of the case. Story, counsel for the American Loan and Trust Company, suggested that he be heard in his statement of the complainants' case before Pierce's motion was argued. His suggestion was adopted, and he began his statement of the American Loan and Trust Company's complaint for a separate receiver. He explained the organization of the different companies which were merged into the Short Line system, and of their consolidation into the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company.

After stating the default of interest on the bonds he said there was no question that a receiver should be put in possession of the property. The only question was who was to be chosen, and this was the point at issue in the suit. He then read from the traffic agreement between the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern and the Union Pacific, showing that the two companies' roads were to be worked as one line. He said at the time of this traffic contract the laws of the United States prohibited the leasing of one railroad to another except by express legislative authority, and this traffic contract was intended and did practically take the place of a lease.

He compared the two sides of the Union Pacific system. On one side he placed the corporate officers of the Union Pacific Company, who had controlled eighty subsidiary companies for the benefit of and in the interest of the Union Pacific Company. On the other hand he said there are numbers of people having their money invested in the stock and securities of the subsidiary companies controlled by the Union Pacific Company.

He referred to the Ames bill and said Mr. Clark, Mr. Mink, Mr. Atkins and the executives of the Ames estate secretly arranged to place the Union Pacific Company and its eighty subsidiary companies in the hands of Mr. Clark, with Mr. Mink and Mr. Anderson as receivers, and in furtherance of this plan they brought the Ames bill in the United States court at Omaha.

Mr. Story gave way to Mr. Pierce to argue his motion for dismissal or that the case be remanded to the district of Wyoming as the court of primary jurisdiction.

He said the first-mortgage bonds on the Oregon Short Line outstanding amount to \$14,331,000; the first-mortgage bonds on the Utah and Northern amount to \$4,955,000; the Utah Southern Railway Company has outstanding \$1,560,000. All of these mortgages are prior to the consolidated mortgage. The bonds secured by these prior mortgages are in amount more than double the consolidated mortgage.

Mr. Pierce also said that if the junior mortgagee (the American Loan and Trust Company) would pay the interest on the prior mortgages and furnish adequate security for future payments he stood ready as representative of all the first-mortgage holders to accept it and withdraw from the case. Mr. Story interrupted to say that the receivers had in their hands sufficient funds to pay all the defaulted interest and if they would turn this over to an inde-

pendent receiver he would agree that the receiver should pay the interest on the first mortgages.

INVESTIGATION AT SEATTLE.

A Customs Statistician Is Being Looked After.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 11.—Collector of Customs Saunders is investigating charges against his statistician, Deputy Stephen House, preferred by Special Treasury Agent Bean. When Bean came here on his inspection tour he recognized House as a man who had been indicted five years ago in Idaho for horse-stealing. House admits having been in trouble with the Mormons about horses, but says that he rounded up a bunch of horses and when he found some of them did not belong to him he turned them loose. His friends say that Bean is actuated by personal feelings growing out of his rivalry in Idaho politics. They say the Mormons procured his indictment on trumped up charges out of revenge for his co-operation with Senator Dubois, the United States attorney, and with his brother-in-law, the United States Marshal, in prosecutions for bigamy; also because the Mormons wanted to get possession of valuable water rights House owned. House is the only Republican remaining in the Puget Sound customs service, and has served under the two preceding Republican administrations, his services being highly valued.

HUNDREDS have tried but none have succeeded in efforts to equal Dr. Price's Baking Powder. Without a rival for forty years.

THEY WILL ALL FIGHT IT.

LIQUOR MEN INTERESTED IN TWO MEASURES NOW PENDING.

ONE BILL SLIPPED THROUGH WITHOUT THEIR BEING AWARE OF IT.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—While the liquor men have been trying to pass a uniform license bill, and failing in that have sought to engraft on the county government and other bills provisions which would recognize the traffic in intoxicants and give a favorable status to the business, right under their very noses two bills have been passed which if signed will seriously cripple the liquor interests. One of these bills through a defect of construction has come back to the Legislature, and the liquor men will have an opportunity to test their strength in an attempt to defeat it in the Senate and the Assembly.

The other bill, Senator Withington's pure food bill, which applies to liquors as well as to breadstuffs, and which the author confidently believes will receive the Governor's signature. Withington's bill will if enforced absolutely prevent the adulteration of liquors. But the bill which will strike consternation in the liquor lobby is Senate bill 369, introduced by Senator Voorhees, and passed by both houses. The California Protective Association conducted a vigorous renomination and pre-election campaign.

It succeeded in having many of the Senators and Assemblymen pledge themselves not to enact legislation adverse to liquor interests, and while G. W. Baker and the members of the California Protective Association have been most strenuous in their efforts to secure favorable legislation for the liquor interests they allowed this bill to quietly pass both houses, in blissful ignorance of the fact that it is the strongest local-option measure ever passed in any State, and one which attorneys regard as sure to stand the test of the courts. But for the fatal defect in engraftment this bill might have received the Governor's sanction and now be in force as a law.

CLOSED WITH RIOTS.

Disgraceful Scenes in the Legislature of Indiana.

FIERCE FIGHTS IN ORDER

Revolvers Drawn and Many Persons Very Seriously Injured.

THEY SHUT OUT ONE VETO.

The Little Scheme of Governor Matthews That Caused the Disorder and Bloodshed.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—The Legislature broke up in a wild riot to-night, in which almost every member participated. Revolvers were drawn and many persons were seriously injured, Adams of Parke County perhaps fatally.

For fully twenty minutes the Statehouse was filled with a howling, surging mob. Men who had been friends and sat side by side during the session became deadly enemies and made every effort to injure each other. Myron King, Governor Matthews' private secretary, was locked in the elevator and a big burly man guarded the door and refused to allow him to leave. The police finally drove the mob away and the secretary was released. When he arrived at the door of the House at 11:55 he found it locked. He had an important message from the Governor and a great deal depended upon its delivery to the Speaker of the House before 12 o'clock.

He pounded on the door, but was denied admission. He cried that the door was locked and requested that it be opened, as he had a message from the Governor. His voice was heard by a number of Democrats who were in the corridors, and they ran to his assistance. An attempt was made to force open the doors, but the crowd of Republicans who were bent upon the Governor's secretary being kept out with his message resisted with all the force they could command. The heavy oak doors were unable to stand the pressure brought to bear upon them and they were forced open. King, who was in front, was forced right into the crowd of Republicans, who were bent on keeping him from reaching the speaker. With one accord the men began striking at each other, and the secretary was in great danger of being killed. "Kill him," cried a hundred voices. Women who were in the gallery screamed and one or two of them fainted. In a moment everything was confusion, and friends and enemies alike were fighting. The sole aim of the Democrats was to get King through the crowd to the Speaker's desk with the Governor's veto and the Republicans were determined to hold him back until 12 o'clock, at which time the House would adjourn sine die.

Inch by inch the Democrats gained ground. Many persons were knocked down and trampled under foot. Revolvers were flourished in the air, but as fast as they were drawn the men holding them were knocked down. The heavy chairs were torn loose by the mob and the desks were broken to pieces. Doors leading to other rooms were shattered by persons in the corridors trying to effect an entrance to the chambers. The police were powerless to check the mob, which seemed bent on destroying everything in the room.

At 11:57 the excitement was intense. Men were fighting in every part of the room and several of them were bleeding from numerous wounds. The Democrats were gradually forcing King toward the Speaker's desk and the Republicans were growing weaker on account of some of them being injured. A few minutes later King, with his clothing torn almost from his body and his back bleeding, was pushed by main strength through the crowd and thrown heavily against the speaker's desk. He held Governor Matthews' veto in his hands, but it never reached the speaker. Just as King was about to place it in Speaker Adams' hand that official kicked and beat back the crowd and in a voice which could be heard above the horrible din cried:

"The House has adjourned—the House has adjourned."

This raised a great cry from the crowd, and everybody made a rush toward the Speaker. The veto was torn from King's hand by a man who dashed out of the crowd with it and made good his escape. This practically ended the riot. Several small fights occurred, but the police finally succeeded in driving them from the chamber. No less than two dozen persons were hurt. No arrests were made.

The trouble originated over the attempt this morning to supplant Custodian Griffin, a Democrat, with a Republican.

The Governor has three days in which to consider all measures. The bill was delivered to the Governor three nights ago. It was his scheme to hold it to the last minute and then the Legislature could not pass it over his veto, as its statute adjournment would take place at 12 o'clock. The Governor's secretary started with the bill within 10 minutes' time.

Adams, who was injured, is the representative of Park County. He was kicked in the pit of the stomach and had to be carried from the House.

Loose service has proved the superiority of Dr. Price's Baking Powder. It is without a successful peer.

HE DEFIES MR. MATTHEWS.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR NYE OF INDIANA BEARDS HIS CHIEF.

BILLS TO PROHIBIT PRIZE-FIGHTING SHUT OUT BY A PECULIAR RULING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—Lieutenant-Governor Nye ruled to-day that the Senate could not pass any bills, as it was the last day of the session. Speaker Adams of the House made an opposite ruling, allowing bills to be passed.

There was an animated scene in the Lieutenant-Governor's room at noon after the Senate adjourned. Nye was signing bills when Governor Matthews came in. He was visibly excited and said he had three bills before the Senate which ought to be acted upon. One was against prize-fighting.

"Under your ruling," declared Governor Matthews, "these bills cannot be passed. You should not have made such a ruling."

"My ruling was according to the consti-

tution," and the Lieutenant-Governor reached for a book and read the section.

"I am willing to waive my rights under the constitution," said Governor Matthews. "Well, I am not. What is the constitution made for if it is to be disobeyed? Is it made for the whole people or just for the Governor of Indiana?" said Mr. Nye.

"You made a wrong ruling two years ago."

"I say I did not," and the Lieutenant-Governor brought his fist on the table before him. "I ruled then that a bill under consideration on Saturday night at adjournment was proper to be brought up Monday."

"Well, if those bills are lost I will hold you responsible for them."

"I don't care a bit for your bills. They will be killed by the Senate for some time. Why were they not brought up and passed before this?"

"I don't know."

"I don't either. I know I did not interfere with them and I will not change my ruling."

LOST HER HUSBAND ON THE ELBE.

But Mrs. Annie Crool Will Wed His Brother.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A marriage license was issued to-day to Otto Crool, who announced the name of his prospective bride as Mrs. Annie Crool, and said she was the widow of his brother. The latter is supposed to have been among the passengers who perished on the Elbe a month ago.

Mr. Crool will become the father of three of his nephews and nieces by the marriage. Mrs. Crool keeps a small grocery. She is young-looking and rather comely.

NOT READY TO GIVE.

Mrs. Lease Determined to Hold On to Her Office.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 11.—Mary Elizabeth Lease, the noted Populist orator, has not made up her mind to give up her place on the board of charities to George A. Clark, although he had been appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. She claims her time will not expire until February, 1896, and if her lawyer can find a law to sustain her claim she will make a fight in the courts.

COSTUMER WORTH IS DEAD.

NO MORE WILL THE FAMOUS "MAN DRESSMAKER" RULE OVER FASHION.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF THE NOTED DESIGNER OF WOMAN'S WEARING APPAREL.

PARIS, March 11.—Worth, the famous "man dressmaker," is dead.

The cause of death was congestion of the lungs.

Charles Frederick Worth, costumer, was born at Bourn in Lincolnshire, England. He went to Paris in 1846, and presently started an establishment for the making of fashionable costumes.

He achieved great success as the designer of fashions, and his establishment in the Rue de la Paix was regarded as the first emporium for the latest Paris fashion. He employed not fewer than 1000 workmen, four-sevenths of them inside and the rest outside. M. Worth was himself the designer of the new styles which emanated from his establishment.

Just how his death will affect the fashionable world will be interesting to note, for M. Worth changed the fashions of the feminine world as he pleased. His prices were not higher than those of many dealers in America, but he left a large fortune.

He had for his patrons all the great actresses and prominent society leaders, as well as the dames of many royal families.

DEATH OF CESARE CANTU.

Career of the Noted Italian Historian and Author.

MILAN, March 11.—Cesare Cantu, historian, is dead, aged 87.

Cesare Cantu, the Italian author, was born December 8, 1807, at Brivio, in the Milanese territory, and was destined for the priesthood, but early adopted literature as a profession. He was imprisoned in 1833 for the offense of expressing liberal tendencies in an historical work on Lombardy, and he spent his leisure hours in describing the sorrows of a prisoner in the form of an historical romance, "Margherita Pastora" (1838), which is only less popular than Manzoni's "I Promessi Sposi." His magnum opus, the "Storia Universale" (35 vols., 1864-72) has been succeeded by a multitude of works on Italian history and literature, as well as works of a lighter character.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Fate of the Turkish Soldier Who Ran Amuck in the Streets.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11.—Mustapha, the Turkish soldier who while intoxicated recently ran amuck through the streets of this city, killing Mr. Stuppe, an American director of the Metropolitan Railroad of this city, and also killing a Turkish official as well as wounding ten other persons, was to-day sentenced to death.

The widow of Mr. Stuppe was recently granted a life pension by the Turkish Government.

VICTORY FOR INSURGENTS.

Peruvian Troops Defeated With a Heavy Loss.

BUENOS AYRES, March 11.—Advice from Lima are to the effect that an engagement has been fought at Cabanillas, Peru, between Government troops and the insurgents.

The Government forces were defeated with a loss of 300 killed.

The Grand Duchess a Mother.

COBURG, March 11.—The Grand Duchess of Hesse, formerly Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, has been safely accouched of a daughter. The Princess was married to Grand Duke Ernest of Hesse at Coburg in April last in the presence of Queen Victoria, Emperor William of Germany and other distinguished people.

You never need use more than half as much of Dr. Price's Baking Powder as of any other. A single trial will prove this.

Peace Prevails in Hayti.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The steamer Alvin has just arrived from Haytian ports. She brings news that all was peaceful at the time of leaving the capital. In relation to the reported rupture between United States Minister Smith and H. R. Hereaux of San Domingo, a passenger stated the report had no foundation in fact.

Death of Dr. Greeves.

LONDON, March 12.—Rev. Dr. Greeves, a well-known Wesleyan clergyman, is dead.

James Temple Is Dead.

CHICAGO, March 11.—James Temple, the veteran abolitionist, died last night, aged 70.

Admiral Beechey Dead.

LONDON, March 12.—Admiral Beechey is dead.

CAUGHT IN A SHAFT.

Men Imprisoned in the Burning Sultan Gold Mine.

ALL THE AIR SHUT OFF.

Many of the Unfortunates Finally Drawn Out Unconscious.

DARING ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

Several of Those Taken From the Pit in a Very Critical Condition.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—A special to the Tribune from Winnipeg, Man., says: The shafthouse at the famous Sultan gold mine, fourteen miles from Rat Portage, caught fire early this afternoon and before the flames were discovered they completely enveloped the building. This, of course, shut off the air supply to the mine, in which were working from twenty to thirty-five miners. A messenger who arrived at Rat Portage from the mine at 8 o'clock to-day says when he left at 4 o'clock only four men had been brought up.

A number of doctors were working over these in the hope of resuscitating them, but with small chances of success. The other men in the mine were certainly suffocated, and practically given up for lost. The shaft machinery being destroyed hindered the work of rescue.

The families of the men live at Rat Portage, and there is great excitement as their only communication with the mine is a circuitous and somewhat dangerous wagon trail. Further particulars are expected to-night.

A later dispatch from Rat Portage says: The fire is supposed to have been started by a pipe in the pocket of a coat hanging on the wall. Foreman Johnson, noticing the fire, called on the men to assist in putting it out, but all ran away, being afraid of explosions. Johnson rushed into the fiery room, removed two boxes of powder and then directed his attention to an attempt to save the building. There was no fire protection and a bucket brigade was organized, but it was of no avail, as the shafthouse was completely consumed. The fire started at 1 o'clock and until 1:30 no effort could possibly be made to assist the men in the shaft.

As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cooled, it was found that the timbers lining the shaft were blazing, and water was then directed on these timbers, but in the excitement the greater portion was falling useless down the shaft.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the fire was extinguished in the shaft and the men descended and found six men on the first level, apparently all suffocated. On the lower level they found three more and these men were in better condition than the others. Efforts were begun to raise them. The first raised was revived after a short time. The fourth man, John Lagier, died shortly after he reached the surface. The others were in a critical condition when brought to the surface, but all recovered except Dolph Ericson.

The rescued are: Alexander Neilson, Randolph Edison, J. Ericson, P. Strand, W. Prinne, Charles Edlstrom, C. C. Peterson and Charles Coon. Prinne was badly burned.

It seems the air-shaft ignited and caused suction of the air from the bottom of the shaft, depriving the men of fresh air and also causing smoke to descend the shaft, and when found all were unconscious and leaning against the side of the shaft.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LEO.

INTEREST TAKEN BY THE POPE IN THE AFFAIRS OF AMERICA.

THE REASONS FOR SENDING A DELEGATE HERE ARE SET FORTH IN DETAIL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—In a letter written by General George S. Batchelor, formerly Minister to Portugal, are the details of a noteworthy interview with the Pope. The Pope expressed regret that certain newspapers and public men of America objected to his sending a delegate to Washington or sending out an encyclical as tending to meddle with the affairs of a foreign government.

"This is an error," said the Pope. "I do not seek to meddle with governments except to admonish my people to obey civil law and conform to the authority of the land in which they dwell. I sent a legate to America in order that I might be better informed as to the character of American institutions and the peculiarities of national and State governments, and above all to reconcile any conflict, if there should be any, between the government of my church and the government of the land."

General Batchelor writes: "His Holiness had no criticism to make on our school system. He said: 'I am informed that a liberal party controlling the State of New York chose one of its priests as a Regent of the University, and I am told that the two Senators of that great State represent two creeds—one Protestant and one Catholic. How, then, can I complain of the institutions of America? The more I study them the more they please me. I have admonished all my people in America to refrain from strikes, never to resort to violence to redress a grievance, but appeal to the law and the constitution.'"

THE TOP NOTCH OF SUCCESS IN BAKING POWDERS is filled by Dr. Price's. Highest in every requisite of an efficient leavening agent.

NOT TO BE REINSTATED.

An Important Ruling Relating to a Striking Fireman.

OMAHA, March 11.—W. D. Cornish, special master in chancery of the Union Pacific, has decided that Frank Hewett, the Laramie fireman, is not entitled to reinstatement as an employee of the Union Pacific.

The case has been watched with a great deal of interest by every employee of the Union Pacific and the decision has been anxiously awaited. He was a fireman on the Union Pacific fast mail running between Laramie and Rawlins. June 25, 1894, Hewett reported to the company's physician at Laramie that he was ill and asked for a layoff. The absence was

granted him. July 9 the A. R. U. called out its members in Laramie and Hewett was called to go to work and refused to do so, claiming that his illness prevented him from so doing. The master says in his report that Hewett took active part in the meetings of the strikers and made several speeches, stating that the men should stay out. The master said in his report that the cause of his discharge was his participating in the strike. His attorneys filed an exception to this decision, but the master overruled it.

GETS THE BIG PURSE.

One More Victory Gained by the Speedy Yacht Britannia.

MENTONE, France, March 11.—Many people came to-day from Cannes, Nice and other places in the expectation of seeing a race between the Ailsa and Britannia. The Ailsa did not appear. She may have to go to Marseilles for repairs. The race to-day was for a prize of 1000 francs, offered by the President of France. The course was twenty miles. The Britannia, Corsair and Valkyrie I entered. The Britannia won the race for yachts in her class, and the Ailsa for the smaller yachts.

The Prince of Wales was not present at the racing to-day. The greatest interest was manifested in the little American-built Dakota which she emerged from the harbor with her mainsails reefed, carrying no top-sails, steered by her owner, Henry Allen, who was clothed from head to foot in oil skin. The Dakota was no sooner outside the harbor than she plunged her bow into the big waves, which immediately swept her deck level and aft. The Dakota's competitors to-day were Kolla II and Bebele, as under the movement of the yacht club of France, which were enforced for the first time to-day, the American yacht is rated at eleven tons.

The Britannia in her class won easily. The time of the big yachts at the finish was: Britannia 1:14:50, Valkyrie 1:49:20. The Britannia consequently won by 21 min. 20 sec. actual time.

The times at the finish were: Dakota 1:18:20, Bebele 1:23:28, Kolla 1:25:22.

But the Dakota, with her time allowance, won by a trifle over ten minutes.

ON THE INCOME TAX.

Arguments Before the Highest Court of the Land.

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Assistant Attorney - General Whitney Says the Levy Is Uniform.

EDMUNDS THROWS HOT SHOT.

Tells How the Blunders of Congress May Lead Up to Fearful Revolution.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Assistant Attorney-General Whitney resumed his argument in sustaining the income tax law before the Supreme Court to-day. Attorney-General Olney, ex-Senator Edmunds and many other distinguished counsel in the case occupied seats at the desk reserved for attorneys. The courtroom was crowded. Mr. McMillin, Mr. Springer and several other members of Congress who had taken part in the enactment of the income tax were among those present. Mr. Whitney addressed himself to the question of uniformity in taxation, in answer to the charges that the income tax violated the principle of uniformity. He contended that the limit of \$4000 fixed by the law was not class legislation.

If a subsequent Congress had sought to amend the law by including that limit not previously exempted by the \$4000 limit, this amendment would no doubt be class legislation, as it would apply to a distinct class. Mr. Whitney reviewed prior decisions in insurance and other cases, showing that the interpretation of this court on class legislation would not apply to the income tax.

Concerning the exemptions allowed to certain corporations the Assistant Attorney-General said it was most surprising that this was set up as a ground for invalidating the tax. He read from numerous Federal tax laws showing repeated exemptions in the cases of art societies and many other corporations. The court had sustained tax exemption to manufacturing corporations in the District of Columbia. Building and loan associations and savings companies were frequently exempted by law, as they were made up of poor people, to whom the law gave special consideration. During the war the law-makers exempted the mutual insurance companies from the operations of the general tax law.

Mr. Whitney said that the Supreme Court had already overruled the contention that the taxation of land values and rentals, as made by the income tax was invalid. The State taxes were against the land and not against the individual, but the income tax was not against the land but merely against the total income of the individual. As this income came in part from land it was merely an incident.

The income tax is in no sense a land tax. It is not on the gross income from land and other sources, but on net income.

Whitney took up the claim that the Federal Government cannot tax municipal and local securities held by individuals, as for instance, bonds issued by New York City. He said it had been decided in the case of Bonaparte against the State of Maryland that a State could tax bonds of the city or State of New York. If the State could exercise this power, why could not the Federal Government do the same?

Whitney concluded at 1:30 p. m. and was followed by Edmunds, counsel against the tax. He spoke quietly and in a conversational tone, much as he did when a leading figure of the Senate. He stated the contention of his client against the invasion of his rights and an inspection of his private books and papers. If there was a constitutional provision protecting the individual it was the right upon which the contention against this tax was based. Edmunds read from the constitution as to the protection of private rights. These provisions, he said, were true, and yet it seemed necessary in these days with such legislation before us to recall these constitutional bulwarks against an invasion of private rights. In a question of this gravity he would feel disposed to ask the court not only to pursue precedents and follow them in this matter, but to go back and rule upon the entire subject, so vital to sustaining private rights.

The worst tyranny of history was that which came in the guise of a relief. He first spoke of the action of Congress in endeavoring to take away from the courts the right to appeal for protection as was the case in the income tax law. He did not think the time had come when there should be no longer an appeal to the courts from the acts of Congress. It was beyond the function of Congress to pass an act that would strip the courts of their rights, and this was just as true as to the rights of the citizen as to those of the courts.

Speaking of the income tax law he referred to the provision that the taxpayer was required to make his returns to Deputy Collectors. He said that the deputy was not recognized as a legitimate officer under the constitution. "I do not, however," he said, "mean to dwell on that, but merely refer to it in passing as one of the points of the vice which bloomed in the garden of the last Congress." He criticized many other features of the law providing for the collection of the taxes, pointing out that it left no room for resort or appeal to the courts, but left the revenue officers the adjustment, who, he said, were not only the final judges but the inquisitors as well.

"It is true," he said, "that these returns are to be regarded as confidential, but how are we to know they will always be treated so? It is not possible to know how they may be treated. Is it not possible they may be handled, for instance, like the confidences of the United States Senate?"

Mr. Edmunds then reviewed the case heretofore decided, which has been referred to in the previous argument, and discussed the points involved at length. He was referring to the Hilton case, involving the tax on carriages, when Chief Justice Fuller called his attention to the fact that Mr. Hilton had an unusual number of carriages, 125 as he remembered.

Edmunds asserted, "but he possessed them as many persons possess virtue and grace."

He asked the court to overrule its former decision in the income tax as given in the Springer case. "Let us," he said, "come back to the true rule of the constitution. We are to expect gradual and indefinite similar departures from the line marked by the constitution, and we may depart further and further from it until at

last, like the mariner after a storm, or the traveler in the wilderness after the stars again come out, we are compelled to readjust our course in the new light that is given."

He argued that the past Congress had oversteered the limits of the constitution in imposing this tax because, he said, it was short of money. He argued that under the law 95 per cent of the tax would be paid by 2 per cent of the taxable voters.

"It becomes," said Mr. Edmunds, "an interesting subject of speculation as to how long the Government can last under a system which allows those who pay nothing to tax their fellow-citizens. One evil step will lead to another until by and by we will have revolution, then anarchy, then a tyrant to rule us as the revolving changes go around."

Justice Harlan asked Mr. Edmunds if he had formulated a definition of the difference between a direct and indirect tax, and he replied he had. He thereupon proceeded to give it, saying a direct tax was a tax on any kind of property and upon persons, not in respect of property, in existence, acquired or to be acquired; not on a calling, on the importation of goods, but in respect to the things which belong to the existence of property, while an indirect tax included all the rest, as referred to in the constitution under the head of duties, imports and excises, which would be heavy or light on each person depending upon his will.

"Do you not," asked Justice Brown, "regard a tax that is paid by a person as a direct tax?" Mr. Edmunds assented.

Asked by Justice Shiras to give a definition of excise he quoted Jacobs and Johnson, where the latter says it is a "hateful tax" collected by "wretches."

Justice Harlan suggested that the definition would fit his (Mr. Edmunds') idea of the income tax, to which Mr. Edmunds replied that it did in part.

Mr. Edmunds closed with a plea for equality in taxation. He declared it to be the mission of the Supreme Court, the tribunal of last resort, to correct such mistakes, and made a last appeal for a return to the principles of equality and uniform justice, even if in doing so it became necessary for it to reverse a former decision.

Mr. Edmunds closed at 3:30 o'clock and the court adjourned until to-morrow, as Attorney-General Olney, who is to speak next, stated that the hour left was not sufficient for him. Mr. Olney said in reply to a question from the court that he should not require more than an hour more of the time, while Mr. Carter, who is to follow, said he should desire to speak for about two hours, and Mr. Choate, who is to close, said he would probably ask for more time than two hours. It is probable, therefore, that the argument will consume all the day to-morrow and a large part of Wednesday.

RECEIPTS FROM THE TAX.

They Will Be Heavier Than at First Estimated.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Although the question of the constitutionality of the income tax seems to be still somewhat in doubt, returns are being made faster than officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau expected. Although the law requires payments to begin July 1, collectors report a number already received, amounting in all to about \$14,000. The fact that the law is still before the courts is believed by the treasury officials to have prevented the payment of a larger amount, and if the doubt is removed it is thought the tax will come in fast and regularly between now and July, when the actual work of payments begins.

The joint resolution of the last Congress extended the time for making returns until April 15, but collectors have already been notified to make their reports as fast as possible. It is said at the bureau that a careful estimate of the number of persons and corporations affected by the income tax approximates it at 450,000. This number will make returns, but perhaps not more than two-thirds will be taxed, as many of those required to make returns have incomes less than \$4000, and will therefore not be liable to the tax. It is impossible so far to make an intelligent estimate of the amount of revenue that will be turned into the treasury from the income tax until all the returns are in, and no attempt will be made to calculate probable receipts from this source. When the first estimates were made it was believed the number of persons and corporations which would be liable to pay tax would be about 34,000. The preliminary returns, however, it is believed, will show that the number will be nearer 300,000, and that the amount of revenue received will be far in excess of the \$30,000,000 which Congress originally estimated would be received from this source.

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ART OF WAR IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"MILITARY TRAINING" BEFORE THE YOUNG WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

MRS. SMITH OPPOSED TO WAR

DOES TEACHING BOYS TO BE SOLDIERS TEACH THEM PATRIOTISM?

The large hall in Pythian Castle in which the Young Woman's Suffrage League holds its semi-monthly open meetings was crowded last night to hear the programme which had been prepared for the evening.



VIEW OF THE PLATFORM AT THE MEETING - MRS. OSBORNE, PRESIDENT; MRS. CARTWRIGHT, SECRETARY; MRS. SMITH, SPEAKER.

Mrs. Louise Sorbie, Mrs. F. Bucknall of San Jose and Mrs. Anna F. Smith.

Professor Mansfield opened the evening's entertainment with a mandolin solo. Mrs. Hildebrand-Cartwright, secretary of the league, being the accompanist.

H. A. Higgins delivered a lecture on "Men and Dogs," in which he drew a comparison between the treatment that dogs receive and that which is accorded to men. The former, he argued, were kindly treated and well cared for, while the latter were not treated with that degree of consideration they are entitled to. This treatment by those whose only aim seems to be the acquisition of money and property, one of the results of modern civilization, he held, is what has created the great army of tramps. These, he said, were created by force of circumstance, not by choice.

After an instrumental selection by the Kallander quartet Mrs. Mabel B. Osborne introduced Mrs. Anna F. Smith, who spoke on "Military Training in the Public Schools," and whose remarks aroused considerable discussion.

The speaker said that it had been announced that she was to reply to an attorney, unknown to her, who had stated that the woman suffrage and is still being made to establish and maintain a military despotism in the United States. The Sunday-school rooms have been converted into drillrooms to foster this military despotism, and now it is proposed to introduce the system into our public schools.

She said that the result of this training would be the making of butchers of the boys, for teaching them to bear arms incites a desire to use such. She spoke of the purposes for which the public schools were established and entered her protest against the proposition to convert the great institutions of learning into schools to teach savagery to the young, to teach them the art of war, and war, she said, is barbarism.

"What does all this mean?" she asked. "It means that a young man is being trained to uphold it in the position it has secured. Why is this instruction given in the church buildings? Why in the school? Why in the colleges? In one college not a thousand miles from here, there was recently placed 10,000 rounds of ammunition. What was the need of this in a time when there is no foreign power threatening us?"

"It is time that a halt is called in the teaching of the art of butchery. We want to see man elevated to the highest pedestal, but I tell you that it cannot be accomplished by teaching barbarism, by repeating it, war and the art of war is barbarism. Hugo's prediction that in the twentieth century, which is not far off, there will be no wars and that man will love his fellow-man, does not look as if it would come true in view of the great preparation I believe that there should be a limited militia to enable us to protect ourselves from an enemy, but I am opposed to teaching all boys the spirit of barbarism of the past ages."

Mrs. Smith then called attention to a series of resolutions which she had sent to the Board of Education and which had "simply been read and filed." She read the resolutions, which are to the effect that there should not be any military training in our public schools, and she asked the endorsement of them by the audience.

Mrs. Anna Haskell, a member of the league, stated that she did not think the league ought to take any action in the matter until the other side had been presented. "For one," she said, "I am in favor of military training."

President Osborne said that it was not the intention of getting the sense of the league on the question embodied in the resolutions, but that of the audience.

Secretary Cartwright said that if the boys are to be instructed in military tactics they also ought to be instructed, "for," she said, "we are in favor of equal rights. I think that before the league takes any action in this matter the other side should be heard, and I suggest that Mrs. Haskell be named to answer Mrs. Smith."

Mrs. Saxton, who stated that she had been a teacher in the East, said that she

was very much in favor of military training for boys, for it instilled in them patriotism and reverence for the flag, which in many instances has not been treated with proper respect. The knowledge that our boys were being trained as soldiers would gain for our country a proper respect.

Mrs. Smith briefly replied that there was but one patriotism, and that was the sense of justice which man should deal out to man.

The resolution was then on motion adopted by a large majority and the announcement made that Mrs. Haskell will, at a future meeting, answer Mrs. Smith and show why the boys of our public schools should receive a military training.

One lady, whose name was not announced, she supported Mrs. Smith's views and wanted to know why the church did not practice what it preached. She said that while ministers taught the boys to love their enemies at the same time they taught them the art of war that they might slaughter right and left.

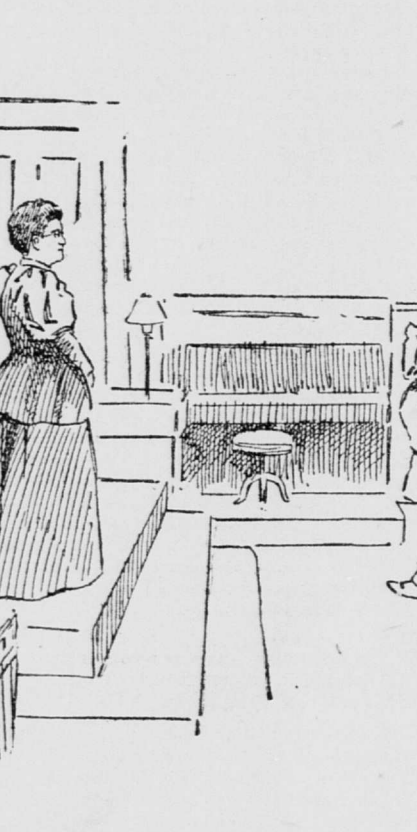
A number of persons in the audience in three-minute talks gave their ideas for or against military training.

THE CITY'S NEW RACETRACK.

The Pacific Coast Jockey Club Is Now In The Field to Stay.

San Francisco is to have a new racetrack. The first steps toward organization have been taken and the tract of land purchased by Edward Corrigan and Joe Ulmer near Ingleside will next year be the scene of winter racing.

The name of the new association is the Pacific Coast Jockey Club. Articles of incorporation have been drawn up and will



VIEW OF THE PLATFORM AT THE MEETING - MRS. OSBORNE, PRESIDENT; MRS. CARTWRIGHT, SECRETARY; MRS. SMITH, SPEAKER.

be filed to-day. The incorporators are as follows: Adolph Spreckels, Edward Corrigan, Henry Crocker, W. S. Leak and S. W. Andrews. This organization is the outgrowth of the internal dissension that has existed during the present race meeting and will prove a most formidable opponent to the present California Jockey Club.

The land for the new track was purchased one year ago, but up to the present time no improvements have been made on it. Now, however, the plans for a modern racetrack in every particular have been submitted, and work will be begun with a few days.

The grand stand, which will be one of the finest in the country, will be 350 feet long and 75 feet deep, in the center of which will be a music-stand modeled something after the present park music-stand. The lawns and other equipments will be styled very much after the Morris park racetrack. The stables will be located on the backstretch, far away from the grand stands. Trees will be set out to shut off the cold winds, and with beautiful lawns and fountains its projectors intend that it shall be second to no racetrack in the country.

In turf circles it is whispered that the popular millionaire horseman, Adolph Spreckels, will probably be president of the new racing institution and Henry Crocker secretary. A much wiser selection could scarcely be made, for both of the gentlemen named are popular with all classes of horsemen and ardent supporters of all matters appertaining to the turf.

Gifts to Fool the Public.

The condemning of alum as an unwholesome ingredient in baking powders by the Government authorities as well as by physicians generally has not deterred manufacturers of such powders from foisting them on an unsuspecting public. Follows a partial list of the alum powders found in the stores:

"Calumet," "Chicago Yeast," "Kenton," "Grant's Bon Bon," "Hotel," "Taylor's One Spoon," "Clintmax," "Snow Puff," "Snow Ball," "Giant," "Milk," "Crown Brand," "Molitor Star," "Davis' O. K.," "Forest City," "Mortar," "K. C.," "Loyal," "Manhattan," "Crystal," "Gatchet," "Homa," "Echo," "Perfection," "Rocket," "Town Talk," "Vienna," "White Rose," etc.

It is safe to reject all brands sold with a prize. All powders sold at twenty-five cents or less a pound are sure to be made of alum. Dr. Wiley, the Government Chemist, in his official examination of baking powders at the World's Fair, threw out all "alum powders," classing them as unwholesome.

USED A REVOLVER.

A Fight Between a Chicken-Rancher and His Boarder.

John Ehred, a chicken-rancher at 109 Russian avenue, near the Six-mile House, and John Furnish, who boarded with him, had a fight last night. Ehred accused Furnish of losing a valuable whip, which Furnish denied. Ehred got angry and struck at Furnish with a chair. Furnish picked up a revolver to defend himself, but it exploded, but fortunately the bullet did not do any damage.

Ehred succeeded in wresting the revolver from Furnish and hammered him over the head with it. Policeman Stoddard was notified of the fight and placed the two combatants under arrest. They were taken to the Seventh-street station in the patrol wagon. While being searched a dirk was found upon Furnish, and he was charged with assault to murder and carrying a concealed weapon. Ehred was charged with an assault with a deadly weapon. He declared that Furnish deliberately fired a shot at him before he took the revolver from him.

Asphyxiation of an Unknown.

An unknown man was found dead in bed at 17 Fourth street last evening. Asphyxiation was the cause of death. It is unknown whether it was a case of murder or suicide. The man was evidently a workman, about 35 years of age. M. C. Clark, the proprietor of the house, said the man came to his place three days ago. On Sunday he gave Clark a silver watch as security for a night's lodging. Nothing but an empty whisky flask that belonged to the dead man was found.

INDORSED THE FRENCH CHURCH.

THE PRESBYTERY HOPES SOON TO ASSIST REV. E. J. DUPUY'S WORK.

HAWEIS WAS UNORTHODOX.

So SAYS REV. A. K. CRAWFORD, SOME CONGREGATIONALISTS UPHOLD HIM.

"The Life Work of the Ministry" was the subject of the paper read yesterday by Rev. H. H. Rice before the Presbyterian Ministerial Union. The speaker urged the necessity of preaching the Gospel to the exclusion of other things, and among other subjects, dwelt on the one of interesting young men in the work of the ministry.

In the discussion which followed, strong disapproval was expressed of the custom of substituting lectures on Shakespeare,



VIEW OF THE PLATFORM AT THE MEETING - MRS. OSBORNE, PRESIDENT; MRS. CARTWRIGHT, SECRETARY; MRS. SMITH, SPEAKER.

Savonarola and other literary and historic characters for the simple preaching of the Gospel from the pulpits of the churches. It was also stated that the young men of California needed to be aroused to an interest in ministerial work, as very few of the sons of the Golden West were to be found laboring in the ministerial vineyard.

Rev. Dr. Minton said, however, that while it was well to interest young men in taking holy orders, he did not believe in making the way of the divinity student too smooth and easy for him. Rich Eastern universities helped would-be ministers too liberally. "The men with softened muscles, softened hearts and softened heads are not the sort of men we want in the ministry," he added.

Next Monday Rev. R. F. Coyle of Oakland will read a paper on "A Triumphant Ministry."

The second adjourned meeting from the December meeting of the presbytery was held yesterday and it was unanimously decided that the spring meeting, which takes place on the second Monday in April, should be held at the Westminster Church, where Dr. Minton is preaching in the place of Dr. Adams, who is in the East.

Rev. Fountain R. Farrand reported for the committee on home missions that the executive committee of the Young People's Presbyterian Association had undertaken to assist in raising funds for the Italian war and would give an entertainment next Monday in Howard Church for that cause. The work of the French Reformed Church on Powell street, of which Rev. E. J. Dupuy is pastor, was indorsed and it was stated that the Presbytery of Oakland, as well as San Francisco, hoped soon to contribute to the funds of the church. Both these reports were adopted.

Rev. F. R. Farrand also stated that the affairs of the Central Tabernacle had been wound up and that there was a small balance coming to the presbytery.

ACCUSED OF UNORTHODOXY.

Two Ministers Whose Views Have Excited Comment.

Rev. H. A. Haweis has departed, but in the mouths of the orthodox his views on certain scriptural subjects still taste bitter. Yesterday the Congregational Monday Club listened to a paper on "Misrepresentations of Moses," by Rev. A. K. Crawford, in which the English clergyman's opinions on the lawgiver, as well as those of Bob Ingersoll, were combated.

In the discussion which followed various opinions were expressed. Some of the brethren stated that while they objected to criticizing Mr. Haweis after he was no longer present to defend himself, they exposed themselves to the attacks of skeptics, who can show the mistakes of our pretensions.

Rev. Dr. Brown stated his intention of reading a paper at a later meeting to combat the statement that Rev. Dr. Heron could be considered a representative Congregationalist. When the club had carefully considered the matter, he was sure that the ministers present would not indorse a man of such dangerous views. It was decided to defer an expression of the opinion of the meeting with regard to Dr. Heron, till the paper had been heard.

THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE.

Debut of the Treble Clef Quartet in Golden Gate Hall.

The Treble Clef Quartet gave its initial concert last night in Golden Gate Hall under circumstances which must have filled the hearts of the performers with joy and their pockets with money, for not only was the concert a success artistically, but what does not always follow, the audience was unusually large, in spite of the fact that the admission fee was the somewhat fancy price for San Francisco of a dollar.

It was scarcely to be expected just now

when la gripe is abroad in the land that in a body of four singers one at least would not be "out of the combat," as the French express it. Miss Beatrice Priest, the first soprano of the quartet, was a victim last night to the prevailing malady, and being unable to appear, her place was ably taken at short notice by Mrs. Brune. The other ladies who composed the new organization were Mrs. A. M. Noble, Miss Jeannette Wilcox and Mrs. J. E. Birmingham.

The singing of the Treble Clef Quartet proved to be pleasant and artistic. The voices were, on the whole, well matched, the intonation was good and the shading was delicate and finished; in fact, the singing was of that pretty lyric kind which always commends itself to an audience. It was a style of singing that is heard at its best, however, when unaccompanied, and on that account "The Donkey Cart," by Theodore Bonheur, was the most charming selection rendered. All the other numbers were accompanied. Among them were Mendelssohn's "Ride of the Elves," the same composer's "Slumber Song," and an arrangement for four voices of Sullivan's "Lost Chord."

The performer who won the most enthusiastic applause was Miss Alice Ames, the young San Francisco violinist, who probably made her last public appearance before going to study in Berlin. Miss Ames' performance was a surprise to most of her hearers, who showed her commendation by a legato style of playing in Massenet's meditation, "Thais," which she rendered with considerable sentiment. In Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen" the young violinist gave proof of a surprising care of technique as well as of nerve and brilliancy. There were cries of "bravo" mixed with the enthusiastic applause with which an encore was demanded.

Another successful performer was Mrs. Brune, whose songs deserved all the applause they received.

Mrs. A. M. Noble gave a distinctly original rendering to Mozart's "Voi che sapete," and one that made the most hardened opera-goer wonder whether it was indeed the dashing page's aria that was being sung, or a dirge from a requiem mass. Mrs. Noble is doubtless more used to interpreting church music than operatic arias, but it was a surprise to hear the style of the sanctuary infused into anything so thoroughly connected with the footlights as "Voi che sapete." The French chanson which she gave as an encore showed a good deal more sympathy for the spirit of her song.

Mrs. J. E. Birmingham sang a couple of selections, receiving an encore, and Miss Ada Weigel, the pianoforte soloist was a very welcome addition to the attraction of the concert.

ASHE'S ACCOUNT SETTLED.

HE PROVES TO THE COURT A SATISFACTORY GUARDIANSHIP.

THERE WAS NO ONE PRESENT TO OPPOSE HIS FINAL STATEMENT.

R. Porter Ashe was before Judge Slack yesterday asking that his final account as guardian over the estate of Sarah Althea Terry be approved. There were none of the attorneys of the new guardian, T. H. Williams Jr., present, and upon the testimony of Mr. Ashe the account was confirmed.

Ashe has always resented the imputations cast upon him by Williams when he charged that Ashe had been mismanaging Mrs. Terry's estate, and it was for this reason he demanded that his final account be passed upon by the court. The other side of the controversy, reasoning that Ashe, never having been guardian, therefore could not file a final account, were not to be found laboring in the ministerial vineyard.

The account showed that Ashe had received \$1503.69 and had expended \$2,095.25, leaving the estate in his debt \$591.65. Ashe was called to the stand and told in detail of every transaction connected with the condition of the property when he turned it over to his successor, Mr. Williams. As to the personal property which he had been charged with selling without authority, it was shown that he had had an order of court for that purpose. The personal property sold, he showed, had brought \$400 more than its appraised value.

The settling of this account practically ends the controversy which has been going on between Porter Ashe on the one side and Thomas Williams Jr. on the other. Ashe was deposed from his position as guardian to Mrs. Terry upon the showing that he had neglected to have the five days' notice which the law requires before the guardian's appointment is finally confirmed. He was then charged with mismanaging the estate, and for that reason he insisted on continuing and having settled his final account.

The more used the better liked—Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. It is strongest, purest and best of all leavening agents.

WAITING FOR HUNTINGTON.

RENEWED ACTIVITY ON THE COAST DIVISION EXTENSION ANTICIPATED.

A PROJECTED ROAD TO THE IRON MOUNTAIN MINE—COMING EXTENSIONS.

George Stone, one of the contractors who has in charge the work of extending the line of the coast division southward toward Santa Barbara, is in the city and says that little is being done at present, only a small gang of men being employed. It will require three months' time to complete the bridge across the Santa Monica River, he says, although the work is being pushed night and day.

Mr. Stone is hopeful that after the arrival of C. P. Huntington, who is expected in this city in a few weeks, the work may be given out to push the line through to Santa Barbara. The connection could be made in about fifteen months, Mr. Stone says.

C. W. Fielding, the English capitalist who recently purchased the Iron Mountain mine in Shasta County, has in contemplation the construction of a railroad from the mine to a connection with the Southern Pacific, a distance about ten miles.

The International Accountants' Association will meet in this city next month and an excursion party of about 150 persons will come out in a special train. The convention will be held at the Palace on the 18th of April. The body holds its sessions annually, but this will be the first time its members ever convened on this coast.

The so-called Western Trunk Line Passenger Committee has learned that it is no that of the Western Lines Passenger Association, notification of which has been sent to railroad officials in this city.

For the meeting of the National Editorial Association, which is to be held in Denver in July, a special rate of \$60 will be given from this city to that point and return.

Dr. M. Gardner, the recently appointed superintendent of the Southern Pacific medical force, has been cutting down the number of employees in that department. A general reorganization of the staff has followed, but the changes are, except in a very few instances, not of a local nature.

MONEY makes the mare go and buys the Al-mighty-dollar Cigar.

RATES ARE CUT SIXTY PER CENT.

EXCITEMENT AMONG INSURANCE MEN OVER FIERCE BUSINESS RIVALRY.

IT IS WAR TO THE KNIFE.

A FLAMING SIGN OVER AN AGENT'S OFFICE CAUSES DEMORALIZATION.

Insurance men were agitated yesterday by a flaming sign over an office door on California street declaring war against several companies of the compact. The sign was printed in large letters in black and red upon several square yards of muslin as follows:

PHOENIX!
War to the knife.
Mann & Wilson's Dwelling Business cut 60 per cent!
It will pay you to cancel.
HAGAN BROTHERS.

Mann & Wilson, general agents of the Lancashire, Girard, St. Paul, Agricultural and Teutonia companies, all of which are in the compact, had parted company with their city agents, Louis Hagan & Co., in compliance with a rule of the board. But the Hagans would not be outdone, so they made arrangements with the Phoenix Company of Hartford, a powerful non-union corporation and retailed by cutting for their business 60 per cent.

"It is not a fight of the Phoenix Company," said Louis Hagan. "We will write dwelling-houses at 60 per cent."

"Some time since Mr. Mann, of Mann & Wilson, informed us we had no right to leave their office and associate ourselves with other union companies without his consent, which would not give. A rule of the compact forbids one member from employing a man from another member's office without mutual consent. Owing to the unsettled condition of things we did not bind ourselves to any one office. We had been city agents many years for Mann & Wilson's companies, and when informed we were not at liberty to withdraw our business, we tried to make arrangements with the Phoenix Company and found that Mann had forestalled us by requesting the agent of that company not to arrange with us."

"Last Thursday he told us he wanted a reply to a proposition to take our business and make us salaried canvassers. This we refused to give. Upon returning to the office we were notified that our registers, which give a synopsis of our business, had been removed by Mann & Wilson on the plea that they belonged to them after permitting us to make our entries and put our business secrets in the books for years. On Friday morning all our policy-holders received a circular from Mann & Wilson stating we were no longer connected with them, and next day this circular followed:

Referring to policies of insurance of the Lancashire Ins. Co., St. Paul Ins. Co., Girard Ins. Co., Agricultural Ins. Co., and Teutonia Ins. Co., held by you and issued by Louis Hagan & Co., formerly city agents of the above companies, you are or await a call from a representative of this office before taking any action whatever regarding such policies. Louis Hagan & Co. are no longer connected with these companies. Yours very truly,
MANN & WILSON,
General Agents.

"Thereupon we sent out this circular in reply:

To Our Customers: We have retired as city agents of Mann & Wilson's companies, and from this day on become a member of the firm of Hagan Bros. This will enable us to give you any and all advantages that may present themselves. Under the old auspices we were unable to properly protect our customers. All outstanding accounts must be paid to us. We thank you for the good will you have always extended us and hope to merit your confidence in the future. Yours respectfully,
LOUIS HAGAN & CO.

"As an interesting sequel Mann & Wilson forced a brother of this firm to leave his desk in their office and go after all our business at any rates. They even gave him authority to make a cut of 75 per cent on the Blythe estate farm buildings, and to take Baldwin Hotel risks at 1 per cent, where it used to be 3 1/2 to 5 per cent. When told by friends of this action we decided to cut on residence property 50 per cent, but recognized the fact that the other class of risks is not worth such desperate efforts."

Mann & Wilson stated that they had to give Hagan & Co. the option of coming into their office as salaried men on an income equivalent to commission made as city agents. This was in accordance with a rule of the board abolishing city agents and making them salaried employees.

"Messrs. Hagan & Co. declined to give up their agency and had to withdraw," said Mr. Mann. "The registers did not belong to them, nor to us either, but to the companies we represented, and it has been decided by courts repeatedly that agents have no claim upon the registers."

"As for cutting rates we shall protect our business against their opposition, no matter how low the cut."



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

NEW TO-DAY-DRY GOODS.

INCOMPARABLE OFFERINGS

NEW SPRING DRESS MATERIALS!

The unbounded success of our Spring Opening, both from a social and business standpoint, is a striking illustration of our prestige as a fashion center as well as of our UNEQUALED VALUE-GIVING POWER.

These facts are given still more forcible emphasis by our this week's display, which includes a number of late importations just unceased and in its present unrivaled beauty and completeness is worthy of an immediate inspection by every one in search of

The Latest Styles and Greatest Values in the Market!

- ### COLORED DRESS GOODS!
- At 25 Cents.
114 pieces 37-INCH ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS, in mixed, plain and fancy checks, at 25c a yard.
 - At 40 Cents.
98 pieces 37-INCH FANCY NOVELTY DRESS GOODS, in checks, mottled and two-tone effects, at 40c a yard.
 - At 50 Cents.
88 pieces 40-INCH FINE SILK MIXED SUITING, latest spring styles, in mottled, checks and diagonals, at 50c a yard.
 - At 75 Cents.
78 pieces 40-INCH ALL-WOOL AND SILK-AND-WOOL DRESS GOODS, in checks, figured, stripes and plaids, at 75c a yard.
 - At \$1.00.
62 pieces 50-INCH SUPERIOR ALL-WOOL FANCY DRESS GOODS, handsome colorings, in ombre, broche and crepon effects, at \$1 a yard.
 - At \$1.00.
42 pieces 44-INCH FINE ALL-WOOL HIGH-GRADE SORIANA MIXED CREPONS, bright colorings, at \$1 a yard.
 - At \$1.25.
57 pieces 44-INCH EXTRA FINE SILK-AND-WOOL FRENCH DRESS GOODS, in all the newest and staple colorings, at \$1 25 a yard.
 - At \$1.50.
46 pieces 44-INCH HIGH-GRADE SILK-AND-WOOL NOVELTY SUITING, in the choicest color combinations, at \$1 50 a yard.
 - At \$15.00.
25 ELEGANT ALL-WOOL FRENCH NOVELTY CREPON DRESS PATTERNS at \$15 each.
 - Extra Special—At 25 Cents—Extra Special.
35 pieces FINE ALL-WOOL FRENCH SERGE, in colors and black, regular price 60c, will be placed on sale at 25c a yard.

- ### NAVY STORM SERGES!
- At 35 Cents.
152 pieces 37-INCH ALL-WOOL NAVY BLUE STORM SERGE at 35c a yard.
 - At 50 Cents.
88 pieces 46-INCH ALL-WOOL ENGLISH STORM SERGE at 50c a yard.
 - At 75 Cents.
62 pieces 52-INCH ALL-WOOL HIGH-GRADE ENGLISH NAVAL STORM SERGE at 75c a yard.
 - At \$1.00.
49 pieces 52-INCH EXTRA FINE ALL-WOOL ENGLISH DIAGONAL STORM SERGE at \$1 a yard.
 - At \$1.50.
22 pieces 56-INCH SUPERIOR ALL-WOOL WEST OF ENGLAND NAVAL DIAGONAL STORM SERGE at \$1 50 a yard.

- ### WASH DRESS FABRICS AND HOUSE-FURNISHINGS!
- At 20 Cents a Yard.
FINE LINE HIGH-GRADE SATENE, in brocade and plain weaves, superior cloth and finish.
 - At 10 Cents a Yard.
500 pieces ENGLISH PERCALES, fine cloth (slightly imperfect in printing), 36 inches wide, value for 15c.
 - At 12 1/2 Cents a Yard.
300 pieces NEW FANCY CRAPE SUITING, printed in beautiful coloring and designs.
 - At 12 1/2 Cents a Yard.
200 pieces NOVELTY CREPON ZEPHYRS, medium colorings, all fast.
 - At 10 Cents a Yard.
200 pieces FINE GRADE AMERICAN SEERSTUCKERS and DRESS STYLE ZEPHYRS, a grand assortment and excellent cloth.
 - At 15 Cents a Yard.
FULL LINE PRINTED DUCKS and PIQUES, in dark, medium and light colorings; a good assortment; all best fabrics.
 - At 15 Cents a Yard.
3 cases DOUBLE BED SHEETING, unbleached, 2 1/4 yards wide, excellent heavy goods.
 - At \$4.50 a Pair.
FINE PURE WOOL WHITE BLANKETS, weight 6 pounds (to close out the line).
 - At \$1.35 Each.
2 cases SPECIALLY LARGE and HEAVY WHITE SPREADS, size 84x90 inches, reduced from \$1 75.
 - At 18 Cents a Yard.
5 cases SUPERIOR XXX BLEACHED SHEETING, almost equal to Utica, fully 90 inches wide, reduced from 25c; also 81 inches at 16c. See these values.
 - At 12 1/2 Cents a Yard.
A leader in CHECK GLASS TOWELING, fine Irish linen, 22 inches wide.
 - At 15 Cents Each.
210 dozen FINE DAMASK ALL-LINEN TOWELS, neat borders, fringes knotted.
 - At \$1.15 a Pair.
800 pairs IMPORTED NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, double thread, well twisted, 45 inches wide, value \$1 75.
 - At \$1.25 a Pair.
750 pairs HEAVY NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, 4 yards long and 60 inches wide, value for \$2 50.
 - At \$3.00 a Pair.
100 pairs CHENILLE PORTIERES, full width and length, neat new daddoes, value for \$4 50.

LEADING SPECIALS.

FINE INGRAIN CARPET SQUARES, size 3x5 feet, 75c each; 6x9 feet, \$2.50; 7 1/2x9 feet, \$3.25; 9x9 feet, \$3.75; 9x12 feet, \$4.50; 9x12 1/2 feet, \$5.00; 9x13 1/2 feet, \$5.75—just half their values.

ALL SINGLE PAIRS CURTAINS AND PORTIERES marked specially low to clear out this week; they comprise all grades.

J. O'Brien & Co.

MURPHY BUILDING,
Market Street, corner of Jones,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WILL MAKE A TRIP TO LAKE MERCED.

THE SUPERVISORS TO INSPECT THE
COLMA WATERSHED
TO-DAY.

MAYOR SUTRO TO GO ALONG.

AN ORDINANCE MODIFYING THE
FIRE ORDINANCE IS PASSED
OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday Mayor Sutro again brought up the subject of the impurity of the water which is being furnished to the city by the Spring Valley company. The Mayor in introducing the subject delivered the following address:

Gentlemen: At the last meeting of your honorable body called to establish water rates, I drew attention to an analysis by Professor Thomas Price of a sample taken from Laguna Merced in which he declares that "such a water is not fit for human consumption, and is absolutely unfit for drinking purposes or general domestic use."

Some evidence was also given in regard to the contamination of the watershed of Laguna Merced which induced me since that meeting to visit in person the locality in order to ascertain whether the statements made before the board were true or not.

I found upon examination that the statements made were generally true, and that dairies, hog ranches and vegetable gardens exist, the filth from which during rainstorms is carried into Laguna Merced.

In order to set at rest all controversy on the subject I would request your honorable body to visit said locality at the earliest opportunity, and suggest to-morrow, Tuesday, March 12, leaving the City Hall at 1 o'clock P. M., when carriages will be provided for your honorable body and the Board of Health, whom I shall invite, provided there is no objection.

When the Mayor had concluded Supervisor Taylor said that he thought it right that the Supervisors should investigate the water question to the fullest extent, and especially find out the facts regarding the Colma watershed. He thought it best that the trip should be made early in the morning in order that more time would be allowed.

"That will suit me better," said the Mayor, "and suppose we start at, say, 9 o'clock? We can go out on the electric car to Colma and walk only a quarter of a mile over the hills to the points we want to reach."

Mr. Taylor then moved that the members of the board start out on the investigating trip at 9 A. M. to-day, and the motion was carried.

Supervisor Hirsch brought up an important matter, in which he and several other members of the board have taken considerable interest. Mr. Hirsch presented a resolution setting forth that the police ambulance wagon is so operated as to expose to public gaze all persons who were unfortunate enough to require its services, and that view of these facts the Health and Police Committee should be empowered to have specifications prepared for covers for the wagons, and that such plans, together with the cost of the work, be submitted to the board.

In speaking upon the resolution Mr. Hirsch said that it was an outrage upon common decency that the wagons should go through the streets as they do with their occupants exposed to the public gaze. If the occupants were covered, the sight of them had a bad effect upon the young. If they should happen to be unfortunate who had met with an accident it was not proper that they should be exposed as they were being taken through the streets. After Mr. Hirsch had spoken the resolution was adopted.

Another resolution which was introduced and adopted was to the effect that in order to help along the bills now pending before the Legislature affecting San Francisco Cyril Williams be directed to proceed to the capital city and do all in his power as a representative of the board regarding the bills.

A resolution was introduced instructing the Committee on Finance and Auditing to provide in the tax levy for 1895-96 for payment of the expense incurred in the preparation of the proposed new charter, amounting to \$2860.50, as per communication, with itemized statement of expenditure filed by the secretary of the Board of Freeholders.

On communication of Charles S. Tilton, City Engineer, requesting the board to fix the compensation to be allowed him for services as City Engineer in preparing plans and specifications for the construction of a sewer as an outfall for the sewerage system of the Richmond district, was placed on file.

In accordance with a resolution Architect T. J. Welsh was directed to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of the Potrero Primary School.

Action on the proposition of extending the pound limits was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Supervisor Dunker order 2855, which had been vetoed by the Mayor, and which permits the construction of wooden buildings under certain conditions in certain parts of the downtown district of the city was taken up.

"I move," said Mr. Dunker, "that it be passed over the Mayor's veto." A vote was taken, and the order passed by nine ayes, Supervisor Wagner voting "no," and Supervisors Taylor and Spreckels absent.

A large number of petitions and protests were read and referred to the proper committees.

Before adjourning it was decided that the board meet to-night to consider the church street franchise, and also hear William Hartner and Henry Warfield give their views for the amelioration of the unemployed in the city.

Robert J. paced a mile in 2:02 3/4. Not so fast as the work of Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

REPLENISHED HIS PURSE.
HOW WILLIAM HAZZEL GOT
ENOUGH MONEY TO MAKE
HIS DEFENSE.

HE TOOK ALL THE PARTNERSHIP
MONEY IN THE ALCAZAR
TREASURY.

William H. Hazael, who was indicted by the Grand Jury of New York City for grand larceny, was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff yesterday, to be shipped East tomorrow for his misdeeds. Hazael had escaped from the clutches of the Eastern police, and was only found on this coast after a long search.

The charge against Hazael is based upon the fact that he took \$1250 which his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Hazael, had placed in his hands for safe keeping, and with her husband had decamped for this city. Here he went into partnership with J. P. Howe of the Alcazar Theater, and fortune smiled upon him until extradition papers were brought out from the East. He immediately sued out a writ of habeas corpus and he has just failed in his attempt to get free upon it.

Mrs. Mary Hazael, the prosecuting witness, came out to this city soon after her husband and his brother left her and she has by this time become accustomed to Western life, and she refuses to go home to New York to prosecute. She is again living with her husband, and the \$1250 so ruthlessly taken from her has been restored. In pursuance to her determina-

tion she has filed an affidavit in which, regardless of former statements, she says the statements originally made by her were entirely false, and were made at the commands almost of the District Attorney of New York.

A new phase has entered into the case since Hazael has been remanded, however; it is in the shape of an angry partner who wants \$400 which Hazael has seen fit to put in his pocket. It seems that on Sunday Hazael, who has been out on bail, got wind of the fact that he would in all probability be remanded, and to pay his expenses he took all the money which happened to be in the cashbox of the theater and put it into his own particular purse. His partner, Howe, found out about the matter soon after and immediately tried to get a warrant for Hazael's arrest. It was partnership money, however, and Howe could not hold him. He then tried to delay the fugitive's return to New York, but without success. Hazael started eastward yesterday morning with the \$400 securely buttoned in his inside pocket.

THROUGH HEAVY GALES.

A Death on Board the Italian Ship Macdiarmid.

The Italian ship Macdiarmid arrived in port yesterday morning, 149 days from Liverpool with a cargo of general merchandise consigned to John D. Spreckels Bros. & Co.

The ship had a hard time of it rounding the Horn, and for eight days was badly battered by wind and waves. On December 19 a gale set in from the northwest and the wind increased in fury. Big seas were shipped, sweeping through the galley, filling the decks and washing everything movable overboard. The main lower top-sail yard came crashing down on deck and the main and lower topsails were blown out of the boat ropes and were flying in shreds through the sky. The ship was battered the storm in good shape, coming through it with but slight damage.

On the 9th inst. Jose Espinosa, an able seaman, dropped dead. Captain Longobardi diagnosed the case and pronounced it heart disease, and the sailor's body was consigned to the deep on Sunday last. On February 18, in latitude 15 deg. north and longitude 114 deg. west, the Macdiarmid sighted the British ship Amphitrite from the Gulf of California for Falmouth.

WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

AN ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN THE
RESIDENCE OF JACOB
LIEBES.

FIRE MARSHAL TOWE AND A
DETECTIVE INVESTIGATING THE
CASE.

A fire that has every appearance of being the work of an incendiary is being investigated by Fire Marshal Towe, who has got Detective Handley to assist him.

An alarm was rung from box 164 at 12:08 o'clock yesterday morning for a fire in the residence of Jacob Liebes, 1715 Sacramento street. The firemen quickly responded and extinguished the fire, for there were two of them, before much damage was done.

The building is a two-story one, with basement, and is owned by L. Lupi. One of the fires had started in a room in the basement used for storing wines and preserves and the other in a room used as a laundry, also in the basement.

The fire marshal was notified, and yesterday morning he went to the house and began his investigation. "The servant girl," he said last night, "told me she had been away from 10 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 at night. Her bedroom is on the first floor, immediately above the laundry room. When she was saying her prayers before retiring she heard a crackling noise, and on opening her door she smelled smoke. She immediately alarmed the house."

"Mr. Liebes said he had company last night at his house and they did not leave till shortly before midnight. They were all asleep in bed when they were disturbed by the servant girl. He had no idea as to who could have started the fire."

"There is no doubt that the place was set on fire, but by whom and for what motive I am so far as I know unable to say. I have procured the assistance of Detective Handley and we may be able to clear up the mystery."

Mr. Lupi has the house insured for \$6000, and Mr. Liebes' furniture is insured for \$5000. The loss is about \$50 or the contents and the same amount on the building."

Comfort in the chimney corner—telling stories and eating doughnuts cooked with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

DOUSED IN THE BAY.

A Whitehall Overturned by a Squall.

Escape of the Occupants.

Considerable excitement was created yesterday by the capsizing of a Whitehall boat about a mile out off the Oakland ferry. The occupants of the boat were Billy Bean, a boatman, and J. H. Chapman. They were bound for a ship out in the stream, and for seafaring men both Chapman and Bean appeared to know little about navigation. As soon as the wharves were cleared sail was hoisted and the sheet fastened to a thwart.

A squall hit the sail and before the latter could be eased off went over the side, and the boat overturned into the water. The accident occurred between 12:30 and 1 o'clock, just as the steamer Piedmont had pulled out for Oakland. The big steamer stopped and the passengers rushed to the pier, and in their eagerness gave the ferry-boy a heavy list to port. A boat was lowered, but before it reached the scene of the accident the two men were picked up by the tug Hazel. Chapman's trip had to be deferred, and he, the boatman and the overturned boat were landed at Clay-street wharf. Chapman said that he had come out here for his health, and Bean remarked that salt water was a great health restorer.

ON HIS WIFE'S COMPLAINT.

Alvin W. Rhodes Arrested for Failure to Provide.

Alvin W. Rhodes, a painter, was arrested yesterday morning on the complaint of his wife, Mary C. Rhodes, who charges him with failure to provide for their minor child.

Mrs. Rhodes stated that she was married about two years ago and since then her husband has treated her cruelly, and has failed to provide for his child, now 7 months old. She is living at 1245 Sanchez street.

Rhodes is the man who some months ago had Attorney G. C. Groezinger, a Justice of the Peace, arrested on the charge of forgery. Rhodes had a suit instituted against him in Justice of the Peace Dunn's court by an undertaking company for the expenses of his deceased wife's funeral. He conveyed his house and lot on Sanchez street to the company as security for their loan and costs, and he charged that Groezinger, who was the attorney for the company, had made alterations in the deed after he had signed it. When the case came on for trial it was shown there was not the slightest foundation for the charges.

Big Interest on a Note.

Leonard Grover and Leonard Grover Jr., the actors and theatrical managers, have been sued in the Justice Court by J. N. Norton on a promissory note for \$2500.

"Wolves of New York" from Norton in New York on October 19, 1891, agreeing to pay \$2500 weekly for its use, and which carried interest at the rate of 2 per cent a week, fell on January 15, 1892, and as no part has been paid the action was begun.

MISS FROELICH'S DAINTY STUDIO.

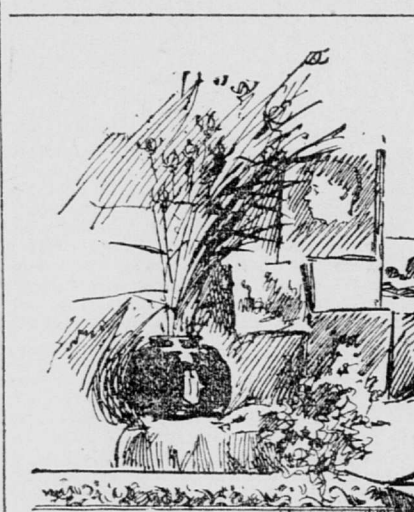
HER PET CABBAGE GARDEN HAS A
FEATHERED AND FIGHTING
GUARDIAN.

ONE DISADVANTAGE OF ART.

WHEN THE GANDER'S OWNER IS
ABSENT THE ARTIST HAS A
HARD TIME.

Miss Maren M. Froelich is the proud possessor of not only one of the prettiest little studios in town, but she owns by artistic right a vegetable garden some miles out of town; that is, she says she owns it because she is there half the time nowadays making a study for the spring exhibition.

As a representative of feminine artistic ability in San Francisco Miss Froelich is to



MISS FROELICH'S HOSPITALITY CORNER.
[Sketch by a "Call" artist.]

a large extent prominent. Of course she is not esthetic to the degree that marks the line between art and affectation. She is a very jolly girl, and her work proves her to be a clever artist. Her studio is one of those carelessly graceful places where a woman is supposed to do art work at her own convenience, but in which the most energetic work could not be called out of place. Her market scene picture shows how much attention to detail Miss Froelich is apt to give to her work, while the corner of her studio shows her dissatisfaction with anything less routine work.

If any one saw Miss Froelich on the street he would be more than apt to assume that she was one of the many gilded girls whose study of art is a fad rather than a profession. An energetic pupil and a woman of strong personality, charming as only a woman of her taste can be, Miss Froelich offers to every visitor to her studio that pleasant, genial fellowship that marks the line between the fancied artist and the workman.

As an instance of how clearly the at-one-time supposed softer sex proves its own weakness, it might be said that in this artistic cabbage garden of which Miss Froelich has a monopoly there is a large and, according to report, very ferocious aspidochelone. Now Miss Froelich goes down there to study the tones of a cabbage leaf and the piratically garbed Italian owner, who sits quietly in the middle of her cabbages and poses. Unfortunately now and then when Miss Froelich goes there to do her work the owner of the garden is not there, although the gander is. Then there is a wild attack on the part of the gander and a hurried flight on the part of the artist.

There was once a time, when the garden house was closed and Miss Froelich went down to continue her study of the garden, that the gander was there very much. He spread out his wings, outstretched his neck, and assumed a violently belligerent attitude. As a natural consequence, Miss Froelich was afraid. Just why she won't admit herself, but the fact remains. She couldn't jump the fence, but she made a close race for the gate, and she beat the gander by a neck. If she had beaten him a little less, that gander's neck would have been injured in the gate, but as it happened she got in just a little ahead of him, and, having closed the gate, she did purely feminine thing. She opened her umbrella at him—possibly because she forgot that the fence between herself and her foe was sufficient barrier.

When this study of Miss Froelich's is completed and exhibited at the spring exhibition, those who see it will understand the military disadvantages under which the lady worked. Despite all this she is personally and professionally one of San Francisco's young artists who promise much.

PASTRY is perfect, even without butter, when Dr. Price's Baking Powder is used. Dr. Price's is the great economizer.

FOLSOM STREET.

It Is Being Raised Nearly One Foot Above the Old Grade.

The Market-street Railway Company is at this time engaged in laying its tracks on Folsom street, between Fourth and Sixth. These are for the electric line to be run on that street. The tracks are at the Fifth street crossing nearly a foot above the grade, and as a result the houses on both sides of Folsom street are considerably below grade.

A few of the property-owners have taken steps to keep up with the march of improvement and are having their houses raised to the level of the new grade. If the others follow the example of these, then the two blocks named will present a good appearance, but should they fail to do so the sidewalks will be left in a condition that will be a monument to the spirit of backwardness that too long has marked

many of the property-owners of this city to its detriment.

The property-owner on the south side of the street has conformed to the new grade and the result is that his neighbor on the east has a sidewalk that is a foot below the new one and in order to reach it the pedestrian has to walk down two steps. This is all very well by daylight, when one can see how the walks are built, but on corporation moonlight nights, when the moon is obscured by fog and there are no street lights, it is dangerous. It is to be hoped that the owners of property on that street will rise to the occasion and do what they can to make the street a passable one.

THE BEECROFT'S LONG VOYAGE.

Nearly Two Hundred Days Out From San Francisco.

The British ship Beecroft arrived at London on Sunday, making the longest run from San Francisco of the California fleet. The vessel left here on August 4 and is the last to arrive of the big crowd of vessels which sailed during that month. The Beecroft was very foul when she left here, having laid in the stream for many months. Captain Mercer stated that he would sweep her bottom on the way home, and would arrive out long before many of the fleet. Adverse winds and bad weather were against him though, and he got in in the heel of the hunt. The Crown of Denmark, which sailed for London two weeks after the Beecroft, arrived at her destination on January 18, and is again on her way to San Francisco. The Sierra Parima,

Letters from manufacturers from all over the State, from the Mexican line to Siskiyou, are coming in to announce that they will attend the manufacturers' convention in this city next Tuesday, and offering the movement their hearty support. "This large stack of letters shows that the manufacturers are opening their eyes," said Secretary Barnett yesterday. "I think that the convention will have to secure a larger hall to meet in than the Chamber of Commerce. The movement is being taken up with enthusiasm all over the State."

Governor Budd has promised to attend the meeting, and will probably deliver the address of welcome. Among those who have promised to make speeches are Charles N. Felton, E. B. Pond, General Dimond, A. A. Watkins, Hugh Craig, Charles M. Keeney, Charles Sonntag, C. J. Swift, James O'Leary, Captain Merry, G. W. Dickie.

Promises to send delegates have been received from between three and four hundred manufacturers already. Some of the letters received yesterday are given.

Myself & Rollins of San Francisco write: One of our representatives will attend the convention of manufacturers. We note with pleasure the awakening of interest in such an important matter as the manufacturing interests of this State. We come in daily contact with the fierce competition of Eastern houses which dump the jobs and inferior goods on this community, thereby demoralizing the trade of the legitimate manufacturers.

Holt Brothers & Co. of San Francisco: We are in hearty and full sympathy with the objects of this meeting and believe that the best results will follow the meeting. We feel painfully the need of an organization of this kind and will contribute of our time and means to bring it about and make it permanent and useful.

C. R. Spilvalo & Co. of the Yosemite Flour-mills: We shall be represented, as we are thoroughly in sympathy with the movement.

F. A. Hihn, president of the Tax-payers' Association of Santa Cruz, writes to President Watkins of the Board of Trade: I beg leave to advise you that, there being no Board of Trade, the Tax-payers' Association of Santa Cruz has appointed a delegation of three members to attend the proposed convention.

J. Weichert of the California Tool Works of this city: We are in hearty accord with such a convention of manufacturers, and we can assure you that our firm will be represented. We must defend our home industries and we must stand out to the merchants and consumers how much depends on their standing in with us. Defend our home industries and we must defend our State. It means defending each and every person individually.

The Pioneer Soap Company of San Francisco: We shall be pleased to have our firm represented in the convention, and wish you success.

E. L. Hueter of the Pioneer Varnish Works, San Francisco: The undersigned is in full sympathy with your idea of forming a permanent organization of manufacturers, and will certainly take great pleasure in attending the meeting March 19, representing the Bass-Hueter Paint Company and the San Francisco Pioneer Varnish Works.

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The Oceanside Milling Company writes: Referring to the enclosed circular, it will not be expedient to send our representative to the convention of manufacturers, 19th inst. We, however, appreciate the efforts and have for a long time advocated some such move. We shall be pleased at any time to co-operate and do all we can to encourage the home industries in this State.

H. S. Morey of the Placerville Foundry and Machine Works: Your circular letter in regard to organization of manufacturers meeting in San Francisco on Tuesday, March 19, at hand and noted. I will endeavor to be present.

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GRAVEYARDS OF THE CITY.

MAYOR SUTRO AND STATE
CITY BOARDS OF HEALTH
AGAINST THEM.

THE LEGISLATURE TO BE ASSAILED
WITH A POWERFUL
PETITION.

Before the Legislature adjourns for the session there will be another and stronger effort made to pass the bill prohibiting the burial of the dead within the corporate limits of any incorporated city or city and county of over 100,000 inhabitants from and after the first day of January, 1900.

This bill was referred to the San Francisco legislative delegation at Sacramento, which reported the same back with the recommendation that it do not pass, adding that it was a proper subject for the Board of Health and the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco.

The matter was taken up by Charles H. Hubbs, president of the Richmond District Association, who has prepared a petition to the Legislature on behalf of that association. He succeeded in inducing the president of the Board of Health of San Francisco to call a special meeting, at which a resolution was unanimously passed urging the San Francisco delegation in both branches to pass the bill. And in this resolution was embodied the following language:

"We deem the passage of this bill an actual necessity to prevent epidemics from forming and

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TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1895

Help the Half-million Club.

Whatever helps the city helps every man in it.

Benicia sees business ahead and is reaching for it.

The man who talks cheerfully always talks well.

The revival of any one industry helps all other industries.

Grover for the moment seems to be as dead as Congress.

Corruption never breeds a fly that doesn't light on a silurian.

A few days more and the attaches will be statesmen out of a job.

Bond the city, pay its creditors, and then make the streets a credit to it.

Volcanic Mexico may not be hot for war, but she is smoking at the nose.

Lent may have been designed for a fast season, but society finds it slow.

Take stock in the competing road and share the profit of the enterprise.

Santa Clara Valley antagonizes nobody, but she is looking out for herself.

No adjournment until the valley road is given a terminal in San Francisco.

The future must be an illustration of progress or a chapter of apologies.

The only thing that a demagogue hasn't words to do justice to is a free press.

Oakland seems to need an anti-beggar agitation about as badly as San Francisco.

There is never any objection on the part of a silurian to let the other fellow do it all.

The London money market is said to be plethoric. California may tap it a little before long.

It will be a good trade for the State to give up fifty acres of mud flats and get a competing road.

Central California as well as Southern California, should make a feature of flower festivals this spring.

The Merchants' Association deserves thanks every day for the work done in the way of street cleaning.

The passage of the valley road terminal bill will make work lively for the unemployed of San Francisco.

If the State University is to run the forestry stations it should have the wherewithal to run them well.

The Governor can sign the bills for the benefit of the hydraulic miners without hurting any other interest.

Indiana has passed a law to prevent winter racing. There is no occasion for any such law in genial California.

The doctrine of bimetalism has been forced into the brain of many a goldbug by the pressure of hard times.

The Iowa blacksmith who committed suicide when arrested for forgery must have felt the iron enter his soul.

The resumption of hydraulic mining will create a demand for machinery and give home factories lots of work to do.

Patronize those merchants who put California goods to the front and give you a chance to support home industries.

Every citizen should remember there are less than five years left to get the city in shape to receive the twentieth century.

When you write to your Eastern friends invite them to come to San Francisco to attend the next Republican National Convention.

The old crank who is now prophesying the end of all things on our streets is way off. We are just about making a beginning of things.

Secretary Gresham is said to be better, but his foreign policy, especially in the matter of retaliation duties, shows no signs of improvement.

San Diego is not saying much about competing roads just now, but she can be counted on to swing in at the head of the line as soon as the procession starts.

After the hard winter in the East there will be a big emigration from blizzard lands to warmer climes and California will get her share of it if she invites it rightly.

Yachting seems likely to look up this season on San Francisco Bay, and as yacht clubs are nurseries of nautical spirit the emporium of the Pacific should have lots of them.

The dispute over water rates is less important than the controversy over the purity of the water, and the latter question should be settled in such a way that it will never arise again.

No sooner are we happily rid of the Gold Castles we build than it is announced that Miss Callman is to marry Count Isenbrey. Bristle and the whole tangle of tinseltown and pedigree threats to begin again.

Our Chinese Vice-Consul, just back from Mexico, thinks there is a good opening for his people in that country. It would be a good opening for them to get through into the United States, and that's what they will mostly use it for.

As some of our Eastern exchanges are rejoicing over the arrival early in the month, of Florida tomatoes at 25 cents a pound, there would seem to be profit in tomato culture for Californians who live in the thermal belt, where vegetables ripen early.

The Connecticut legislator who is trying to procure the enactment of a law requiring every child to be named within three days after birth ought to provide a public official to do the naming, for the general run of parents would never come anywhere near agreeing on a name in that time.

WATCH THE SENATE.

It is now evident that a vigorous effort is to be made in the Senate to defeat the bill authorizing the Harbor Commissioners to lease a terminal on the water front in this City to the San Joaquin Railroad. This fight will force the enemies of progress in California to come out in the open. In the past men who have been on the side of monopoly against the people have been able to conceal their real animus by one specious pretext or another. In the present instance there is no possible pretext available. It is a plain, open, stand-up fight, either for the people and the competing road, or against the people and for the monopoly.

It will not be courage but audacity, not nerve but gall, not firmness but insolence, that will in this case animate any member of the Legislature who seeks to thwart the will of the people. The issue is too important to be set aside lightly. Every vote upon it will be remembered for the rest of this generation. No Legislator will be forgotten who stands with the people and none will be forgiven who is opposed to them. It is therefore a critical point in the political career of every member of the Legislature. It behooves each and all of them to look carefully into the situation.

In the past, the people have been oppressed, and every industry has been injured by the lack of a competitive transportation system. In the present, the people have aroused themselves, not in foolish wrath, but in a wise resolution to establish competition by constructing a new road. From the oppression of the past, and from the hope of the present, are derived the forces that make the public sentiment in favor of the proposed bill. That sentiment is just now the strongest in California. It cannot be provoked with impunity. It ought not to be provoked at all.

It is not necessary to review again the arguments in favor of the bill. They are familiar to every intelligent man in the State. It is a clean, honest, straightforward bill providing a means, and the only means, by which the competing road can get a terminus in San Francisco and the City be relieved from the blight of monopoly. It will not do for any man who hopes for a political career in this State, or who desires the esteem of honest men, to oppose the bill. To help it forward is to help forward every interest, every industry and every section of the State. To oppose it is to hamper every energy and baffle every hope. On the side of the bill are progress and statesmanship. Against it there can be nothing but treason, stratagems and spoils.

THE HALF MILLION.

The work undertaken by the Half-million Club is of a nature to arouse the interest and engage the sympathies of all progressive citizens. It involves the increase of the population of San Francisco from 255,000 to 500,000 within five years. This means an average increase of 35,000 a year, a number in itself sufficiently large to form a city of considerable size.

Great as the undertaking is, however, it is by no means an attempt to achieve the impossible. While sufficiently vast to tax the best energies of the club and to appeal to the support of every member of the community, it is not beyond reach of accomplishment. Well-directed efforts, made with vigor and continued with perseverance, will bring it to success and enable us to begin the twentieth century with a population of half a million and an impetus that will soon carry the total to the million mark.

To accomplish this it will be necessary to bring to the State a class of people who will support the increased population of the City. This means that we must advance the interior in order to prepare a way for the advance of the metropolis. We must furthermore induce to make their homes with us men of capital and energy who will give employment to workmen and build up the great industries by which the half million of population is to be provided with the means of earning a living.

To effect these things the Half-million Club should co-operate with the various counties of the State to attract immigration to the rural communities. This advance of the climate from a business standpoint, as well as from that of health or pleasure, should be made known. The profits to be derived from farming and fruit-growing should be revealed to the people of the blizzard States. Special stress should be laid upon the mining industry, which, at this time, ought to be particularly attractive to capital and which can afford employment to a large number of men whose trade would be beneficial to the city. And in addition there should be the fullest possible advertising given to the advantages in the way of water-power, food and raw material in various localities for the development of manufacturing industries in the State.

The work done in this way for the State at large would advance the City and materially help every industry within it. The growth of the State would form a basis on which to build the structure of our commercial and manufacturing prosperity. To increase our shipping, extend our railroads and reach out in this way for the commerce of the ocean and the trade of the Pacific Slope, would be necessary and natural results of the upbuilding of the interior, and as each of these would in turn attract men and capital, they also would add to the population of the City.

Acting on these broad lines, therefore, and giving assistance to every enterprise in the State, the Half-million Club would do a notable work for California in the next five years. The promoters of the club are, fortunately, men to whom we can look for such far-reaching work as this. They have started right on their enterprise and with the popular support they deserve, will accomplish their task and be prepared at the beginning of 1901 to call themselves the Million Club.

READY-MADE HOUSES.

The CALL recently suggested that California lumber might be profitably worked up in the construction of ready-made houses, only needing to be put together, for shipment to the South African mining regions, and perhaps other countries bordering on the Pacific and Indian oceans. Word now comes from Washington that one of our Consuls in Italy has discovered a fine market for such houses in parts of that country. The recent earthquakes in Sicily and Catalonia have destroyed many buildings. It is believed that these American structures, light and well braced, would stand the shocks better than any other kind of dwellings. A member of the Royal Earthquake Commission has interested himself in the subject.

If Eastern manufacturers can find an opening for such a trade in Italy why cannot Californians do likewise around our

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BENICIA'S PROSPECTS.

Historic Benicia is anxiously looking forward to a share in the prosperity which the San Joaquin Valley Railroad is to bring to all parts of the State coming within its influence. The construction of the Southern Pacific line from Sacramento to Oakland, via the Straits of Carquinez, gave the old town a little lift. It has also for many years done considerable manufacturing, and the Government barracks, arsenal and ordnance works have lent it some importance. Yet Benicia has not enjoyed the growth and prosperity to which its favorable location and other advantages fairly entitle it.

The CALL recognizes that the welfare of San Francisco is intimately connected with that of its neighbors. It hopes to see Benicia and other towns in that vicinity enjoy the fullest measure of that prosperity which is offered by the revival in enterprise and public spirit now manifesting itself throughout the State. There are many reasons why Benicia in particular should have a large share of that prosperity. It stands on the north side of the straits, through which pour the waters of both the river systems of the great valley of California. It has a good frontage with ample depth of water. The climate is ideal for industrial purposes, neither too warm in the summer nor too cold in winter. There is a good neighboring agricultural district. Coal can be obtained from the Mount Diablo mines on the other side of Suisun Bay. All that is now needed is cheap transportation, the development of its natural advantages and an act of Congress to make Benicia one of the most thriving towns in the State.

The execution of the plans for the fortification of San Francisco and other ports on this coast will require the construction of several hundred guns of the largest caliber. Similar work is projected for Eastern seaports. The resources of the army gun foundry at Watervliet, New York, are not nearly equal to the requirements for arming our coast. The foundry at Washington is devoted to supplying guns for the navy. That also has all or more than it can do to get the batteries ready for the new ships as soon as they are ready for them. The ships built on this coast are also armed from that foundry. It is slow work and heavy expense to send 50-ton and 100-ton guns, with their massive carriages, across the continent by rail.

A board of officers has strongly recommended Benicia as a site for a Pacific Coast gun foundry. Probably its recommendation would have been accepted and an appropriation made two or three years ago, but for the opposition of the Oregon and Washington delegations, who wanted to get the works for their own section of the coast. The present arsenal and ordnance works at Benicia already form the nucleus for the proposed foundry, and every consideration of situation, communications, coal supply, etc., points to that place as the proper location for the plant. An appropriation for that purpose would soon make Benicia hum with industrial life.

But that would be only one feature of the prosperity that should follow. Benicia is even now the largest leather manufacturing town of the Pacific Coast, and the quality of its output is first class. Yet California last year imported 6,000,000 pounds of leather and 100,000 cases of boots and shoes. Benicia should have worked up her own leather instead of shipping it East for foreign manufacture.

The largest agricultural implement works in the State are also located at Benicia. They are now working only about a two-thirds force, while we are annually importing hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of such goods. Such facts indicate one direction which industrial reform should take.

When Government and private manufactures begin to gather population at Benicia the new-comers will find one advantage which every intelligent head of a family will appreciate: the educational facilities of the town, both public and private, are of the first order, and will only need a material expansion to meet the needs of an increased population. This, combined with the healthy climate and beautiful location, will be a valuable inducement to work and home seekers.

A POSTAL LABOR EXCHANGE.

According to one of our consular reports the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has a very effective system of labor exchange. The postal department receives, registers and transmits applications from wage-payers and wage-earners, and posts them in railway stations, hotels and other public places. Applicants are notified of replies by postal cards. During the last two years from 75 to 90 per cent of such applications have fulfilled their purpose.

Luxembourg is a small State, and some things might work very well there that would not answer in California or other parts of the United States. We have also extensive private employment agencies which fill a large demand. Yet it is noticeable every year, especially during our long drawn out harvest season, that there is often a failure to bring work and workers together. Men and boys who are willing to work may be idling in San Francisco and other towns while farmers in various sections of the State are at their wits' ends to secure labor to get in their crops. The existing agencies do not seem to altogether fill the bill.

Of course the Government would have to take in hand any such scheme as the Luxembourg system, but the Government seldom takes the initiative in such matters. Private effort has to first work up a sentiment and suggest action. We have many bright and energetic persons interested in improving the relations between work and workers. Would it not be worth while for some of them to take up this question, study its possibilities, and work out of it some practical plan for submission to Government? The new law in California is going to make employment, and it will also attract laborers. Anything that will help to bring them together will be a public benefit.

The London Times thinks Newfoundland's financial salvation lies in union with the Dominion. Substitute the United States for the Dominion and it would be all right.

HOME NEWS FIRST.

From the San Francisco Argonaut.

The San Francisco CALL under its new management has caused quite a shaking up among the other morning papers of San Francisco. The CALL has brought this about by a daring denunciation of the policy of the Pacific Coast, in the State of California and in the city of San Francisco. The CALL has begun publishing the news of San Francisco, of California and of the Pacific Coast. To add to its daring, the CALL has put this news prominently upon its first page. If anything more were needed to complete its revolutionary practices, we may add that it puts just as large headings on its local news as it does on the Eastern and European news.

This new departure of the CALL has filled the other dailies with a mixture of disgust and alarm. Disgust because it is contrary to the canons of San Francisco's daily journalism. Alarm—because it seems to be applauded by the public. It is freely stated, and generally believed, that the CALL has added several thousand subscribers to its list during the past few weeks.

The principal canon of San Francisco daily journalism which the CALL has been violating is that which concerns the relative importance of news. According to the San Francisco Argonaut, a thing is important must be happened somewhere. Thus the dailies have lately been giving columns to a Minneapolis murder case, in which nobody here was interested, and which probably nobody read, while they have been giving half-columns to a case which would be of more interest to the people here. The CALL, on the other hand, has retained and which nearly everybody read. But the Minneapolis murder was telegraphed from a distance, and hence, according to the canon, cannot be so important. Corresponding amounts of news from abroad is first padded, then printed, because it is "cabled." A London person who in consequence of a horse slipping is thrown out of a harness in the Strand and lights upon his occiput, pleads for nobles, as the case may be, is frequently given more space in the San Francisco dailies than would be accorded a similar accident to even so distinguished a local personage as Mayor Sutro. Columns of scandal from Paris, London and Berlin about American millionaires and their mistresses, about foreign princes and their mistresses, about all sorts and conditions of men and women, whom nobody here knows or cares anything about—scandal, back-biting and calumny to interest us, must be given space. It is a good frontage with ample depth of water. The climate is ideal for industrial purposes, neither too warm in the summer nor too cold in winter. There is a good neighboring agricultural district. Coal can be obtained from the Mount Diablo mines on the other side of Suisun Bay. All that is now needed is cheap transportation, the development of its natural advantages and an act of Congress to make Benicia one of the most thriving towns in the State.

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The work done in this way for the State at large would advance the City and materially help every industry within it. The growth of the State would form a basis on which to build the structure of our commercial and manufacturing prosperity. To increase our shipping, extend our railroads and reach out in this way for the commerce of the ocean and the trade of the Pacific Slope, would be necessary and natural results of the upbuilding of the interior, and as each of these would in turn attract men and capital, they also would add to the population of the City.

Acting on these broad lines, therefore, and giving assistance to every enterprise in the State, the Half-million Club would do a notable work for California in the next five years. The promoters of the club are, fortunately, men to whom we can look for such far-reaching work as this. They have started right on their enterprise and with the popular support they deserve, will accomplish their task and be prepared at the beginning of 1901 to call themselves the Million Club.

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friend's purse she walks away, first having exchanged a look of intelligence with the merchant.

She has made a fair beginning for a good day's work; she successfully recommends her milliner, dressmaker, music-dealer and a long line of merchants, from all of whom she receives fair remuneration for the custom she has secured them.

When interviewed, one of our leading merchants, a Kearny-street merchant, who deals in ladies' fancy goods, said the other day that he had allowed commissions until every other day he became a purchasing agent, and he was compelled to discount the practice or to increase the price of his goods. Of two women shopping together one would claim the commission and divide with the other. "Oh, yes," said the merchant, "they worked us in several different ways."

Resolved to ascertain as nearly as possible how common this practice has really become, I pushed my investigation further, and was startled to find that it was not confined to these women whose necessities would compel them to do so. Their own support, but was largely indulged in by women of address, and even by men, many of them adorning the learned professions. A prominent dealer in art pottery, bric-a-brac, etc., on Sutter street, related the following circumstance:

"I will call Mr. Stevens, a man about town, whom we will call Stevens, came in here with a gentleman whom he introduced as Mr. Trowbridge. We showed him some fine goods and sold him a bill of \$3000. Later in the day Mr. Stevens returned and pocketed his \$15, and it was several months afterward that we discovered the fact that he had made Mr. Trowbridge his partner, and who, when asked where he was bound for, said he was on his way to our store, whereupon Stevens said: 'I will go down with you; am thinking of making some purchases in the meantime.'"

The merchant said they were quite willing to pay for legitimate trade, and laughingly added: "We must sometimes get taken in." While we were conversing he was accosted by a gentlemanly looking man who conversed apart with him for some little time in a very animated manner. When I heard him say, "Well, I'll be in with him some time this afternoon, I thought I'd just step in and see what there was in it for me and fix things, see?" my merchant turned to me with his ever ready smile and said: "There is a case in point: An old friend of mine, I heard him say, was going to show him the best we have, he will stand by the sales and see us later."

At a further's in Thurlow block two fashionable dressed ladies entered, desiring to purchase a sequin skirt. One of the women had previously purchased one for herself and had now returned with her friend, who desired to make a similar purchase. The further placed a higher price upon the garment than he had previously done, and when expostulated by the lady, called the first woman aside and assured her that if she charged less he would be unable to pay her a commission.

The largest commission is made on musical instruments by music-teachers. They understand that by sending their pupils to the right teacher (and this is the only one that carries the only A. instrument in the market) they will obtain handsome commissions and much free advertising. I am not a music teacher, but was offered large commissions by three of the leading piano-houses in the city. In the midst of life was a death, and no one has a sharper eye to the business end of the proposition than the enterprising undertaker, excepting, perhaps, the man or woman whose friends are considerate enough to "pass in their checks and stand the funeral expenses." At one of the oldest established parlors on Geary street I was surprised to find a tating told me that "of course they paid commissions. All undertakers do," he said. And growing confidential, on the supposition that I was a "commission broker," he said that some of the "commission brokers" in the market carried the only A. instrument in the market; they will obtain handsome commissions and much free advertising. I am not a music teacher, but was offered large commissions by three of the leading piano-houses in the city. In the midst of life was a death, and no one has a sharper eye to the business end of the proposition than the enterprising undertaker, excepting, perhaps, the man or woman whose friends are considerate enough to "pass in their checks and stand the funeral expenses." At one of the oldest established parlors on Geary street I was surprised to find a tating told me that "of course they paid commissions. All undertakers do," he said. And growing confidential, on the supposition that I was a "commission broker," he said that some of the "commission brokers" in the market carried the only A. instrument in the market; they will obtain handsome commissions and much free advertising. I am not a music teacher, but was offered large commissions by three of the leading piano-houses in the city. In the midst of life was a death, and no one has a sharper eye to the business end of the proposition than the enterprising undertaker, excepting, perhaps, the man or woman whose friends are considerate enough to "pass in their checks and stand the funeral expenses." At one of the oldest established parlors on Geary street I was surprised to find a tating told me that "of course they paid commissions. All undertakers do," he said. And growing confidential, on the supposition that I was a "commission broker," he said that some of the "commission brokers" in the market carried the only A. instrument in the market; they will obtain handsome commissions and much free advertising. I am not a music teacher, but was offered large commissions by three of the leading piano-houses in the city. In the midst of life was a death, and no one has a sharper eye to the business end of the proposition than the enterprising undertaker, excepting, perhaps, the man or woman whose friends are considerate enough to "pass in their checks and stand the funeral expenses." At one of the oldest established parlors on Geary street I was surprised to find a tating told me that "of course they paid commissions. All undertakers do," he said. And growing confidential, on the supposition that I was a "commission broker," he said that some of the "commission brokers" in the market carried the only A. instrument in the market; they will obtain handsome commissions and much free advertising. I am not a music teacher, but was offered large commissions by three of the leading piano-houses in the city. In the midst of life was a death, and no one has a sharper eye to the business end of the proposition than the enterprising undertaker, excepting, perhaps, the man or woman whose friends are considerate enough to "pass in their checks and stand the funeral expenses." At one of the oldest established parlors on Geary street I was surprised to find a tating told me that "of course they paid commissions. All undertakers do," he said. And growing confidential, on the supposition that I was a "commission broker," he said that some of the "commission brokers" in the market carried the only A. instrument in the market; they will obtain handsome commissions and much free advertising. I am not a music teacher, but was offered large commissions by three of the leading piano-houses in the city. In the midst of life was a death



TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1895

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Weather forecast for San Francisco and vicinity: Light showers Tuesday morning, followed by fair, pleasant, stationary temperature; light to fresh westerly winds. This will give a variety of weather for the sailor with his umbrella and the dude with his high hat.

Oakland held an exciting election yesterday. President Cleveland's mother-in-law is in Oakland today.

The French Reformed Church has been incorporated by the presbytery.

Dr. Brown arraigned Dr. Heron before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus.

The streets and sidewalks in the commercial part of the city are in a very bad condition. Manufacturers all over the State write that they will attend the convention next Tuesday.

Over 5000 persons listened to the American band concert in the Mechanics' Pavilion last evening.

A Whitehall boat was capsized in the bay yesterday. The occupants were rescued by the life guard.

Railroad time-tables are published in The Call free of charge for the accommodation of the public.

The Grand Jury found indictments against twelve persons on charges of renting houses for immoral purposes.

Insurance circles were excited yesterday by a declaration of rate war between union and non-union companies.

The schooner J. M. Colman dragged her anchors yesterday morning and fouled the American ship Jabez Howes.

Leonard Grover and Leonard Grover Jr. are being sued on a promissory note which carried 2 per cent a week interest.

The British ship Beecroft arrived at London on Sunday, making one of the longest voyages on record from San Francisco.

A Chinese woman who witnessed the killing of J. B. Foran has identified "Piggy" Johnson as one of the three murderers.

Land Agent Mills declares Secretary Smith's action illegal in suspending the issuance of patents to subsidy railroads.

Alvin W. Rhodes, a painter on Sanchez street, was arrested yesterday on complaint of his wife for failure to provide for his minor child.

To-night the Supervisors will meet and consider the Church street franchises and also hear a plan for the aid of the city's unemployed.

A new fast steam-launch, built for the Alaska Improvement Company, was swung into the water from Howard street wharf yesterday.

Another attempt will be made to pass the legislative bill providing for the prohibition of burials within the city limits after January 1, 1900.

Meritorious artists and art students will receive recognition and encouragement in the appropriate publications in the columns of The Call.

Judge Wallace yesterday received a letter, signed "Charles Wilson," threatening that if he does not reduce his sentences he will be killed.

Judge Belcher refused yesterday to allow Grand Jury men to tell how the indictments against George Lee and Albert Houston were found.

Mrs. Blanch Dowdy of Gilroy has written to Sheriff Whelan asking him to arrest her husband, charging that he tried to poison her family.

A firebug made an unsuccessful attempt to burn down the residence of the late Senator against George Lee and Albert Houston were found.

The Supervisors will make an inspection trip to the Merced valley and investigate the Colma watershed of the Spring Valley Water Company.

James W. Shanklin answers the attack on Perkins concerning the lien lands, and shows that his action was for the best interests of the State.

R. Porter Ashe's account of his guardianship of the person and estate of Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry has been confirmed as satisfactory by Judge Slack.

R. C. Ryder, who got a chance to reform by Judge C. F. G. yesterday, was booked yesterday for vagrancy, as he was continuing his bunko work.

The order permitting the construction of frame dwellings in certain parts of downtown was granted by the Supervisors over the Mayor's veto yesterday.

The Merchants' Association is about to investigate the different systems of street-paving, with a view of improving the thoroughfares of San Francisco.

H. Mendelson, an expressman living at 126 Shipley street, was kicked on the side of the head by his horse last night at Fifth and Mission streets.

At the meeting of the Young Women's Suffrage League last night Mrs. Anna F. Smith declared herself opposed to military training in the public schools.

The Italian ship Macdiarmid arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning after a rough expedition rounding the Horn. One of the sailors died on the voyage.

James Murphy, a young hoodlum, was booked at the City Prison yesterday on two charges of burglary, one at 713 Webster street, and the other at 47 Stockton street.

The Holmes Mining Company and others of Nevada yesterday contracted to sell tailings and low-grade ores to an Eastern syndicate, the deal involving some \$4,000,000.

Five out of six favorites won at the track yesterday, but bettors had become wary, and the books were rather light. Ingomar easily defeated Romaine in the match race.

John Ebbel, a chicken rancher near the Six-mile house, and his boarder, John F. Ebbel, had a fight last night, during which a revolver was used, and they were both arrested.

Robert Woodburn is suing Dr. John F. Morse and the German Benevolent Society for \$10,000 for the loss of his right leg, which he claims was carelessly and unnecessarily amputated.

The argument on the legality of arrests made under Grand Jury presentments was held before Judge Low yesterday, and it was agreed to refer the question to the Supreme Court.

C. A. Hughes, an ex-waiter in the Hoffman Cafe, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 or fifty days in jail for carrying on a drunken and complaining witness being W. J. Sullivan.

There may be trouble between Greece and Hawaii because of the deportation of P. C. Camarinos, a Greek brother of the late P. C. Camarinos of this city. The Greek Consul-General has been appealed to.

Harry Hirschfeld, who ran away from his home, 1326 Buchanan street, a week ago, was captured in front of the City Hall last night by his father, who preferred a charge of vagrancy against him at the City Prison.

The case against Attorney A. G. Maguire, who was charged by Mann Conway with betraying under promise of marriage, was dismissed by Judge Low yesterday after the complaining witness had given her testimony.

William Hazel, who is wanted in New York for grand larceny, was sent East yesterday morning. He took with him all the money in the treasury of the Alcazar Theater, and his ex-partner, J. P. Hove, is disconsolate.

C. Johnson, a rigger employed at the new Parrott building on Market street, near Fourth, fell a distance of forty feet yesterday afternoon and sustained a lacerated wound of the scalp and a possible fracture of the base of the skull.

Superintendent of Schools Moulder has delegated his power of naming an appointee to one of the Hearst scholarships at the university to Dr. E. B. Brown, of the City High School, who will name one of his pupils for the place.

The parish mission of St. Paul's Episcopal Church is now called St. James' parish. Rev. H. H. Chetwood, Rev. H. Chetwood has been appointed by Bishop Nichols as missionary to it. The Bishop will soon appoint a warden and secretary.

James Ryan, ex-Supervisor, was acquitted yesterday of the charge of felony for having acted as an election officer without qualifying. Judge Wallace said that upon so little evidence as was in the case the indictment should never have been found.

The fire at 3:34 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a defective wire in the dwelling at 33 McAllister street. The building was damaged to the extent of \$400 and the contents of the building were destroyed.

The installation of Rev. D. Hanson Irwin as pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church, corner of California and Octavia streets, will take place this evening. Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie will preach the sermon. Rev. Joseph E. Scott will give the charge to the pastor, and Rev. J. C. Smith will give the benediction.

The moderator of the presbytery, Rev. H. N. Byrler, will preside and propound the constitutional questions.

The fire at 3:34 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a defective wire in the dwelling at 33 McAllister street. The building was damaged to the extent of \$400 and the contents of the building were destroyed.

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INSURANCE CASE IS SUBMITTED.

D. M. DELMAS MADE A MASTERLY CLOSING SPEECH FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT.

MUCH SPECULATION IS GOING ON IN REGARD TO THE EXPECTED DECISION.

The case of the Continental Insurance Company against the Board of Underwriters was submitted to Judge McKenna in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The closing speech was made by D. M. Delmas and half the insurance men in town were present to hear his argument. He set forth the claims of the Continental Company in an able manner and quoted numerous authorities in support of his position.

"It may be well to advert to the fact that this is not a trial of the points at issue,"



ATTORNEY D. M. DELMAS ADDRESSING THE COURT IN THE GREAT INSURANCE CASE. (From a courtroom sketch by Kahler.)

began Mr. Delmas. "The order of the court granting this injunction is only a preliminary one and the burden of proof is on the other side to show that such order is too broad and sweeping in its effect and should be discontinued. If it can be shown that the defendants are guilty, then they must stand the inconvenience attendant upon a trial of the case. Until such action is taken the protection given by this court in its preliminary restraining order should not be taken away."

"Certain facts stand out prominently before the eyes of the court in this matter. First, as the formation and scope of the Board of Underwriters. Disguised as you will, gloss it over and call it by what may please, the fact remains that its undoubted purpose is to obtain a monopoly of the fire insurance business of this coast and to fix a rate of premium regardless of the public interests involved. Its object is to drive out all competitors. This is a combination, by-laws, circulars and other coercive measures. Placing this argument on a broad base, I can then assert that this organization is a conspiracy against public policy, and I doubt not but what it is amenable to the penal laws of the State."

Mr. Delmas then proceeded to quote authorities in support of his contention. Cases where combinations had been formed to keep up the price of coal, lumber, grain, bags and other articles were read and commented upon. The one principally relied upon, however, was that of the Queen Insurance Company vs. the Texas Insurance Club. In this instance the club was formed to keep the premiums paid on insurance, and, like the Continental, the Queen Insurance Company was boycotted. The Court of Appeals in Texas held that such a combination was against public policy and in restraint of trade. "I hope I have established the fact," continued Delmas, "that a combination of this sort is against the policy of the State, if not amenable to the penal laws."

"A boycott is a somewhat similar combination. By means of persuasion or intimidation it seeks to exclude a person from business relations with his fellows. Such persuasion and intimidation have been brought to bear in this case and have not also a similar combination? Is not the raising and keeping up of the fire rates, and have not the salient facts sufficiently proven that an injunction is necessary? In this instance the court will not stop at words and phrases in forming its judgment."

Mr. Delmas then took up the authorities quoted by Attorney Page and after a careful analysis pointed out that many of them referred to business transactions and were not combinations, boycotts or conspiracies. "For instance," said he, "John Doe spends the summer months at the Del Monte Hotel and makes his home at the Palace during the winter, paying for the accommodation \$3 a day. Supposing the manager of the Palace goes to him and says, 'Mr. Doe, if you can arrange it so as to stay with us all the year round, I think I can see my way toward making a reduction of fifty cents a day in your bill.' This is a business transaction and is not against public policy. The Del Monte will of course lose a customer, but it has no remedy in law."

In conclusion Delmas asked that the Board of Fire Underwriters and the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company be permanently restrained from intimidating the agents of the Continental Insurance Company and that the issuance of circulars and passing of obnoxious by-laws be prohibited.

"Can your Honor imagine," said he, "that these defendants had any other object than to cripple the Continental Insurance Company? They were injuring it in two ways. They would say to one man: 'If you insure part of your property in the Continental Insurance Company you can't do business with us, and if part of your insurance is placed with one of the members of the board you cannot place any other part of it with a non-intercourse company.' These fifty companies which form the combination have their agents out all over the country and their instructions are, 'Get business away from the Continental Insurance Company at any cost.' In such a case I think the Continental Insurance Company is entitled to protection."

Just before Delmas began his argument Attorney Page apologized to the court and to W. S. Duval, general manager of the Continental Insurance Company, for certain uncomplimentary remarks he had made in a previous session. He had used

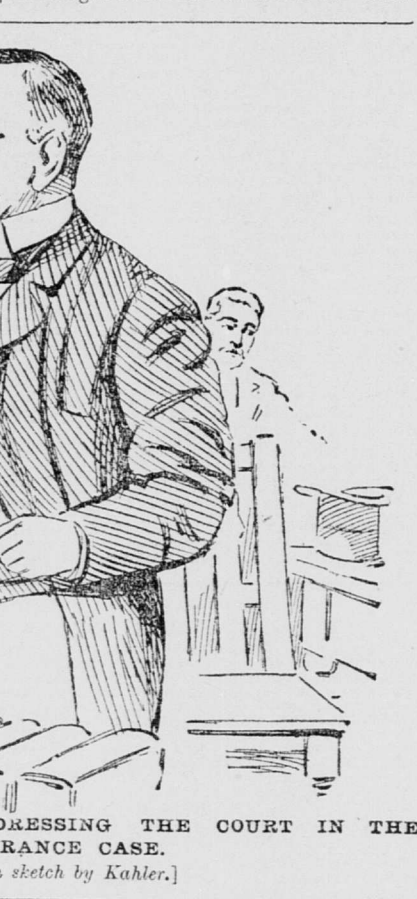
the expressions in the heat of argument, and said he was truly sorry for having done so.

MISS BURROUGHS IN "JUDAH"

Draws a Crowded House at the Baldwin Theater, and Scores a Hit.

We are living in an era of psychological plays—an era in dramatic history when the intelligent theater-going public sit patiently night after night and listen to the discussion across the footlights of that great principle of social life—the relation of one sex to another. "Discussion" is about the best word that can be applied, for the modern psychological play is not usually played in the best acceptance of the term. It is more or less a theatrical "discussion" of themes which were considered years ago hardly proper for the basis of any dramatic work. Whether this be a healthy condition of affairs may perhaps be demonstrated later on. But such plays lack "snap and go" and have too often the Pecksniffian atmosphere. However, they enforce some obvious truth. They lay stress on the moral responsibility of man and woman. All their teachings are in the right direction even though the plays be a trifle too didactic. They expound a great many theories, but, in brief, they wind up by showing that "curses, like chickens, come home to roost."

The large audience that assembled at the Baldwin Theater last night had two distinct motives—a desire to hear "Judah," a psychological doctrine as they were told in the lines of "Judah," and to see Miss Marie Burroughs in the role in which she made



THE SCENE FROM "JUDAH" WITH MISS BURROUGHS.

her first great success—that of Vashti Dethic, the fasting girl. Miss Burroughs received an ovation from her admirers, her charm of manner and her beauty appealing to everybody in the house. At the close of the second act, the strongest in the play, she received three curtain calls and was laden with floral tributes. It was an honest demonstration of approval for some excellent acting. Vashti Dethic gives Miss Burroughs a



HARD POLITICS OUTSIDE AN ELECTION BOOTH. (Sketch by a "Call" artist.)

wide scope for her talents. She grasps every opportunity offered her, and without over-acting the slightest scene presents a character almost perfect in every phase of dramatic maturity. Her diction is remarkable for its purity, and her grace and ease are fitting accompaniments to it. In her scenes with Mr. Kellard she made a deep impression.

Mr. Kellard played the role of Judah Llewellyn, which E. S. Willard made prominent some years ago. His make-up is very much like that of Mr. Willard, and although the play he shows that he has followed his predecessor's work closely. Last night Mr. Kellard played the role with his usual earnestness. His chief fault was in making the part a little too sentimental. A minor fault was his condescendence to fall in love with a girl who was only a swindler at the best might be possibly more of a man of the world.

Louis Massen had rather a thankless part as Lord Osgarby. The love scene between Sophie Joppy (Miss Marion Abbott) and Juxon Proll (Theodore Brown) was a capital bit of work. It lasted for a few moments only, but it made an excellent impression.

Miss Burroughs will appear all this week, and Sunday night at Mr. Morgestern's benefit, in "Judah." On Monday evening next the comic opera, "The Fencing Master," will be given here for the first time.

The sale of seats for "The Fencing Master" will begin at the Baldwin Thursday. A large number of orders for seats have already been received.

At the Grand Opera-House. The general excellence of the performance of the military melodrama, "In the Ranks," and the large house it drew last week, induced the Morosco management to continue it for this week also, and last night's performance was attended by a large audience.

The play will be remembered as one of the most popular of the popular actor, E. J. Buckley, produced here some years ago. The performance at Morosco's does not at all suffer by comparison. Mr. Bliniker is a very efficient actor and does all his work well, and the new leading lady, Miss Hall, this enterprising theater has found a new favorite. The rest of the long cast is given by good people throughout and the whole performance is well acted, while the exceptional advantages of the Grand Opera-house as to stage effects and opportunities for the stage effects and mounting.

Stockwell's. The "Black Crook" and "Humpty Dumpty" were presented to a large audience at Stockwell's last night and will continue during the balance of the week. This was the first at-tempt ever made to combine these two pieces with full companies, and the innovation was a decided hit. There was a wealth of costume, color and effect.

DAVID OAKLAND'S NEW MAYOR.

JAMES K. PIERSOL AND R. WILSON OTHER SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

A QUIET BUT HEAVY VOTE.

NELSON ATTRIBUTES HIS DEFEAT TO FALSE AND MALICIOUS RUMORS.

OAKLAND, March 11.—Oakland held a quiet election yesterday, but the vote was unusually heavy.

The election was peculiar, as up to a week ago it was considered that Nelson was a sure winner. He had nominations from Republicans, Democrats and Non-Partisans, and in view of recent Non-Partisan victories his election was considered certain. David had the one nomination of his party, the Populists, but he was not nominated without friction, which it was thought would injure him.

In the past week, however, Nelson stock has gone down and David has been all the talk, and the vote of yesterday shows that there was foundation for the change of sentiment.

David is elected Mayor of Oakland by a safe majority.

John L. David, the new Mayor, is of North of Ireland stock. He was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., forty-four years ago. Educated in the public schools and finally graduating from the County Academy, at 15 he left home and struck out in the world for himself. In 1877 he went into the meat business in the California market, and from that business he again drifted into the stock business. He moved to Lassen County and settled on a government claim, where he built himself a house and split rails for his fencing. He was in that locality from 1879 to 1884, when he sold out and came to Oakland, where he bought into the coal business at Tenth and Washington streets. Since his arrival in Oakland his career is well known.

As he said last night: "My whole Oakland career has been a consistent battle against the encroachments of the Southern Pacific. I was led into the fight against the corporation through the excessive freight rates charged me."

"I am sure the people of Oakland will never regret electing me as their Mayor, for I shall certainly, to the best of my ability, try to act out my pledge so often repeated."

The new Mayor, under the last change in the Board of Public Works, which will have for its other members the City Attorney and the City Engineer. For the former office, James K. Piersol, a well known attorney, has been elected, defeating Cary Howard, and for City Engineer Arthur K. Wilson was the choice over G. F. Allard, J. B. McMath and Ross Morgan.

Mr. Piersol, who is called an "anti-gang" man, is a veteran of the late war. He is a Pennsylvanian, and served through the war. Afterward he studied law, and seven years ago came to Oakland, where he has since resided.

Mr. Wilson is an Oaklander. He graduated in the Oakland High School, after which he took a course in the Boston School of Technology.

While the votes were being counted in



HARD POLITICS OUTSIDE AN ELECTION BOOTH. (Sketch by a "Call" artist.)

the Third Precinct of the Sixth Ward last night at 10 o'clock H. D. Hougham, who was a defeated candidate for Councilman in the ward, almost perfect in every phase of dramatic maturity. Her diction is remarkable for its purity, and her grace and ease are fitting accompaniments to it. In her scenes with Mr. Kellard she made a deep impression.

Mr. Kellard played the role of Judah Llewellyn, which E. S. Willard made prominent some years ago. His make-up is very much like that of Mr. Willard, and although the play he shows that he has followed his predecessor's work closely. Last night Mr. Kellard played the role with his usual earnestness. His chief fault was in making the part a little too sentimental. A minor fault was his condescendence to fall in love with a girl who was only a swindler at the best might be possibly more of a man of the world.

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oil people know so well how to do made a noticeably able performance. The honors of the evening were due to Miss Piersol. Rarely has she done anything which for sustained brilliancy will approach her performance of the dual role last night. Her dramatic scene especially in which she was nicely assisted by a bevy of pretty pages, was admirably done.

At the father, Don Bolero, Mr. Hartman was very funny, and made his usual success. Mr. Raffalli, who has been doing character parts recently, and doing them very well, was an excellent Mouroud and Mr. Branson was an admirable voice and spirits as Marasquin. The other leading roles were taken by Miss Liddiard as the shrewish Aurora and Alice Nielsen as Pedro and the smaller parts were well cast.

The chorus did exceptionally good work, including the Pages' Chorus already mentioned, and all the people were full of animation. From Leocoy the Trio goes to Geneva, producing next week his masterpiece, "Nanon."

The Metropolitan Society. The orchestral concert to be given at the Auditorium to-night is made up of popular compositions. To-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock will be given the public rehearsal of Thursday evening's concert. The programme for this rehearsal will include Beethoven's symphony, Tchaikovsky's suite ("Casse Noisette" (The Nutcracker)) and a grand overture, "In Autumn." Popular concerts will be given Friday and Saturday evenings. The last concert of the season will be Sunday night's popular concert, devoted to the works of Irish composers and Irish national music.

The Orpheum. The bill at the Orpheum, which includes Lydia Yeamans-Titus, was supplemented with three new acts by Magee and Crimmins, La Egoletta and sisters and the Brothers Forrest. There was a large audience.

The Wigwam. "Peach Blossom," a musical burlesque, was presented at the Wigwam last night and will continue one week. There was a large house and the piece was well put on.

The finest of fine baking is secured with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. It is marvelous.

ONE MURDERER IDENTIFIED.

"PIGGY" JOHNSON MAY BE THE SLAYER OF J. BENJAMIN FORMAN.

THE POLICE HAVING GOOD SUCCESS IN FERRETING OUT THE CRIME.

It is probable that the murderers of J. Benjamin Forman will be caught by the police. It is believed now that "Piggy" Johnson is the man who struck the death blow. Detective Ben Bohlen and Officer George McMahon, who is virtually a detective on Barbary Coast, have been working on the case with considerable success, and they have hopes of landing all three of the murderers. Forman has been positively identified.

J. Kelly and Theodore Johnson called on Sergeant Planders yesterday and stated that Forman had been recently employed at the grading camp of J. W. Ferris at the corner of Rivoli avenue and Stanyan street. They had been with him for a while after he had been paid off Saturday night. When they left him he had about \$20 in his pockets. It is therefore probable that the murderers secured very little from Forman, as he must have spent most of the money during Saturday night.

Bohlen and McMahon have found four witnesses to the murder. They are all Chinese, but one of them is quite an intelligent woman. From the statements of the witnesses the three murderers must have lured Forman into Cum Cook alley. Here he evidently wanted to leave them, but they objected. So he put out his hands to shake hands with one of them another, supposed to be "Piggy" Johnson, hit Forman three or four violent blows on the back of the head and neck. The man in front seized Forman by the ears and pulled him forward, as the third man rifled his pockets. Forman fell heavily to the ground and the three men ran off.

The Chinese woman was taken to the new City Hall Prison last evening to look at "Piggy" Johnson and Billy Madden, the two suspected murderers. She could not recognize Madden, but Johnson she positively identified as the man who struck the death blow. So positive was the woman that the officers are satisfied they will land the trio of murderers in jail. Johnson was taken back to his cell, but Madden was released.

Dr. Rachel, who conducted the autopsy, says that heavy blows of a fist would have been sufficient to bring about the causes of death. The wounds on the neck are such as could be made by either a heavy blunt weapon or a powerful fist.

The police do not believe the case to be one of deliberate murder. Robbery was the main object of the men. It was probably the intention of the men to steal Forman, so as to rob him and prevent him from giving an alarm, but not to bring about his death. The men could not have secured much more than \$1 each, but they will have to answer to the charge of murder if caught. "Piggy" Johnson's case is believed to be strong against him, and he will probably be held for trial if the developments the officers expect to-day do not change the appearance of the case.

NEW TO-DAY.

The Worst Yet!

This is the worst that has so far been said of ROBERT MANTELL CIGARS: "I quit two-bit cigars to take up with the 'Mantell' for economy's sake; but I like it so well that I smoke twice as much now as before. So I've saved nothing."

Manufacturers, SAN FRANCISCO.

AN OLD LIGHT RENEWED. AN UNIQUE DEVICE. A Candle-stick, A E-Sun Lamp Chimney, Make the DAISY LANTERN. Will withstand a hurricane. Cannot Blow It Out with Hat or Fan. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Sample by mail, 25c.

KENNEDY'S Novelty Agency, Oakland, Cal.

THE PALACE HOTEL. THE PALACE HOTEL OCCUPIES AN ENTIRE block in the center of San Francisco. It is the model hotel of the world. Fire and earthquake proof. Has nine elevators. Every room is large, light and airy. The ventilation is perfect. The bath and closet adorn every room. All rooms are easy of access from broad, light corridors. The central court is a masterpiece of architecture. It is a masterpiece of glass roof, broad balconies, carriage-way and tropical plants are features hitherto unknown in American hotels. Guests entertained on either the American or European plan. The restaurant is the finest in the city. Secure rooms by advance booking. THE PALACE HOTEL, San Francisco, Cal.

PRUNE, PLUM, PEACH, PEAR, CHERRY. Almond, for sale at 3 cents each. F.O.B. Terms to suit you. No better trees grown. Address, Sacramento Nurseries, Walnut Grove, California.

"Girofle-Girofla." "Girofle-Girofla" as given last night is one of the brightest operas produced at the Tivoli for a long time, and the Tivoli production is one of the best presentations given in this city.

Leocoy made for himself a name among the most famous of light opera composers, and "Girofle-Girofla" was one of his best works. In addition to a clever score, full of melody, the composer got a bright libretto, abounding in action and well-conceived situations, and these with the modern revision in lines that the Tiv-

WE MAKE YOUR DOLLAR

PUBLICATION OFFICES.

552 Market street, near City Hall, open until 11 o'clock P. M. BRANCH OFFICES—710 Market street, near Kearny, open until 10 o'clock; 717 Market street, near Union, open until 10 o'clock; 2518 Mission street, open until 10 o'clock; 10614 Mission street, open until 10 o'clock.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 730 (TUESDAY) EVENING, March 12, at 7:30 o'clock. First degree.

ORIENTAL LODGE NO. 144, F. & A. M. Called meeting this (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

PACIFIC LODGE NO. 136, F. & A. M. Called meeting this (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

UNITED ENCAMPMENT NO. 26, I. O. O. F. Called meeting this (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

PARKER LODGE NO. 124, I. O. O. F. Called meeting this (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

TRUMP LODGE NO. 180, A. O. U. Called meeting this (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Ladies' Association of the City of San Francisco will be held on Wednesday, March 13, at 7:30 P. M.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Continued.

EASTERN MAN WOULD LIKE A SITUATION as housekeeper, good plain cook, and general housework. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH YEARS OF BEST experience, and general housework. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

BY AN ELDERLY LADY, CARE OF CHILD to be had, or a bottle, or care of 1 or 2 children. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

RESPECTABLE, HONEST, SOBER WOMAN to do general housework. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

GERMAN GIRL WANTS A SITUATION FOR general housework. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS ANY KIND of housework by the day. References. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

WANTED—BY RELIABLE WOMAN A position as managing housekeeper for hotel or institution. Best of references. Address M. H. 101, 1017 Broadway.

YOUNG WIDOW WOULD LIKE A POSITION as housekeeper. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

REPUTABLE WOMAN WANTS A POSITION as housekeeper. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

YOUNG GIRL WISHES SITUATION as housekeeper. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

REFINED YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE a situation as housekeeper. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

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GERMAN GIRL WANTS A POSITION as housekeeper. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN FOR HOUSE cleaning. Apply 1210 Pacific street.

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REPUTABLE WOMAN WANTS A POSITION as housekeeper. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

HELP WANTED—Continued.

CAPABLE GIRL, NOT UNDER 30, FOR housework and assist with children; no cooking; wages \$15. Apply 210 Ninth st.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE GIRL TO WORK in a restaurant. Call or address 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; \$20. 811 Treatate, near Twenty-first and Folsom.

FIRST-CLASS CLOAK-PINKERS; NONE but class need apply. I. BOTTONI, 723 Market st., room 34.

YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK; middle fair; \$10 to \$20. 822 Harrison st., middle fair.

YOUNG GIRL ASSIST CARE 3 CHILDREN; 837 Eighth st.

NIGHT GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. 1507 Folsom st., room 34.

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 10 Liberty st., bet. Twentieth and Twenty-first.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR LIGHT housework; \$10. 1924 Union.

WANTED—HOUSEWIFE; GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or German descent preferred. 2002 Golden Gate ave.

FIRST-CLASS CAP HANDS; WORK BY day; 10 and 12 o'clock. 10 and 12 o'clock. 10 and 12 o'clock.

APRENTICES ON CUSTOM COATS. 14 Mc Allister st., room 19.

APRENTICES AT CLOAK-MAKING. 626 O'Farrell st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK. 801 Van Ness ave.

TAILOR-SEAM; FIRST-CLASS BUTTON- hole-makers on coats; none but first class need apply. 504 Sutter st.

STROKES—FOR A PLAIN PLACE A short distance in the country. Apply at 724 Clementina st.

COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL, GENERAL housework, and assist with children. 516 Union st., opposite Palace Hotel, 2d floor Crocker building.

A LARGE QUANTITY SECOND-HAND FUR coats, and other goods. 1000 Market st.

COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN FOR HOUSE cleaning. Apply 1210 Pacific street.

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HELP WANTED—Continued.

CUTTERS AND TAILORS TO ATTEND THE San Francisco Cutting School. 222 Post st., rooms 21 and 22.

SHOES HALF-SOLED IN 10 MINUTES; done with the best of materials. 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

FREE BEER; BEST IN CITY; 2 SCHOONERS for sale. 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

WAKE THE DEAD—WENZEL'S ALARM clock; no electricity. 607 Montgomery st.

FIRE COFFEE AND ROLLS. 704 SANSONE; breakfast. 704 Sanzone.

LINEN, 50c and 60c; and HOWARD— single furnished rooms, 75c week, 15c night.

321 ELLIS ROADSIDE—PRICES REDUCED; single furnished rooms, 41c week; 25c night.

200 10c MEALS FOR ONE DIME AT 44 Fourth st.; no bunbun.

100 MEN TO TAKE LODGING AT 10c, 15c and 20c a night, including coffee and rolls. 224 Washington st., near Kearny.

BEST IN CITY—SINGLE ROOMS, 15, 20 AND 25c a night; \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 a week. 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

WANTED—LABORERS AND MECHANICS to know that Ed Rolin, Reno House, 1000 Market st., has opened 500 rooms. 1000 Market st.

WANTED—SINGLE ROOMS, 15c A DAY; 1000 Market st.

FURNITURE WANTED. 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

FURNITURE, COUNTERS, SHOWCASES, restaurants bought, sold. ANDERSON, 1121 Market st.

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, AUCTIONEER; sells and disposes of furniture, carpets, etc. 11014 Mission street, near City Hall.

A LARGE QUANTITY SECOND-HAND FUR coats, and other goods. 1000 Market st.

COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN FOR HOUSE cleaning. Apply 1210 Pacific street.

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YOUNG WIDOW WOULD LIKE A POSITION as housekeeper. Call or address 11

COULD BE CALLED A MATCH.

ROMAIR WENT TO THE POST LAME AND WAS NEVER IN IT WITH INGOMAR.

THE FAVORITES FARED WELL.

FERRIER REDEEMED HIMSELF BY DEFEATING LUCKY DOG AND OTHERS HANDILY.

The bank roll of the wealthy young Englishman, J. Talbot Clifton, was diminished to the extent of \$2500 by the match race at the track yesterday between his horse Romair and the Kentucky stable's Ingomar. The distance was seven furlongs, each horse to carry 120 pounds. As a betting affair the match was a decided failure, Ingomar being an odds on favorite. Romair went to the post on three legs and finished on two. It was only through suffering that Chorn allowed Romair to keep within a length of his mount, and contented himself with winning by a couple of lengths. Romair pulled up so lame that it was with difficulty that he limped back to the paddock. The Burlington horseman took the matter very philosophically and seemed to feel keener the loss of his friends that had bet on the crippled race than he did of his own vanished wealth.

The cool weather evidently had a depressing effect on the speculative fraternity, betting was much lighter than on most of the days last week. It was a very good day for favorites, five of the six events going to the first choice. Examiner, the 8 to 5 favorite, won the opening race for maidens over the short six-furlong course after advice with Artie, also heavily backed. Lochinar, a 40 to 1 shot, was third. J. O. G. got away with his jockey and ran two and three-quarter miles before he got him under control. He was then excused.

Griffin followed up his success in the opening event by finishing in front on Ferrier, the favorite, for the second race, a full six-furlong run. The big chestnut was 4 to 5 chance, with the post 7 to 10. Warm second choice, going to the post 7 to 5, Quirt and Thornhill received some backing for the place.

Lucky Dog delayed the start for some time refusing to line up with his field, and when he finally did he got the worst of the start. Quirt, away third, took the lead, holding until an eighth from the wire, where the favorite collapsed and passed her. Lucky Dog was easily a half length. He was then excused.

The third was distinctly a "crab" race, and nearly everything in it received some support. Roma seemed to be the best of a poor lot and was made a 2 to 1 favorite. Considerable money went in on George L., cutting his price from 8 to 5 to 1. Mutineer and Road Runner were also strongly played.

When the flag fell it was to a very struggling start, George L. getting away in front. He held his lead throughout, winning by three parts of a length from Roma, on which Griffin put up a delightfully listless finish. Steadfast finished third place. With any kind of a fair start, Mutineer, who got several lengths the worst of the start, would have been close to the money. That very rapid little bit of horseflesh, Nebuchadnezzar, fairly waltzed away from the fifth race, a mile selling at 10 to 1. Commission opened a 7 to 5 favorite, but receded in the betting until he was second choice to Nebuchadnezzar, who closed at 6 to 5. Rear Guard, running at three lengths throughout the betting. A play on Molli King brought her price down to 30 to 12 to 1.

Nebuchadnezzar, bubbling over with run, led from start to finish, winning by a length from Rear Guard, who nosed Commission out the last few jumps. Bernardo pulled up bleeding profusely.

The last event on the card, a five-furlong spin, was taken by the favorite, Venus, who took the lead shortly after the flag fell, and was never headed, winning easily by three parts of a length from Ross. Hiram Argo would have made a very dangerous had he not been cut off once finished third. The winner, Venus, opened up 8 to 5, but receded in the betting until 12 to 5 was at one time obtainable.

SUMMARY.

578. FIRST RACE—About six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$500.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

579. SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$400.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

580. THIRD RACE—About six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$400.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

581. FOURTH RACE—Seven furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

582. FIFTH RACE—Seven furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

583. SIXTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

584. SEVENTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

585. EIGHTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

586. NINTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

587. TENTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

588. ELEVENTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

589. TWELFTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

590. THIRTEENTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

591. FOURTEENTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

592. FIFTEENTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

593. SIXTEENTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

594. SEVENTEENTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

595. EIGHTEENTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

596. NINETEENTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

597. TWENTIETH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

598. TWENTY-FIRST RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

599. TWENTY-SECOND RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

600. TWENTY-THIRD RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

601. TWENTY-FOURTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

602. TWENTY-FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

603. TWENTY-SIXTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

604. TWENTY-SEVENTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

605. TWENTY-EIGHTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

606. TWENTY-NINTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

607. THIRTIETH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

608. THIRTY-FIRST RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

609. THIRTY-SECOND RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

610. THIRTY-THIRD RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 10th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2

611. THIRTY-FOURTH RACE—Five furlongs; special.
 1st, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 2d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 3d, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 4th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 5th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 6th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 7th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 8th, Venus, 10 (Chorn)..... 5 2 1/2
 9th, Venus, 10 (Chorn

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE VALLEY ROAD WILL EXPEND THAT AMOUNT ON THE MUD FLATS.

SO SAYS CLAUS SPRECKELS.

BIDS CALLED FOR ON THE SUPPLY OF RAILS FOR THE NEW LINE.

The Legislature is just now the body in which President Spreckels and the other officials of the valley road are most interested, and his probable action regarding the bill now before it affecting the important work now under contemplation was the object of much conjecture yesterday.

Mr. Spreckels called attention to the present condition of the mud flats, while discussing the matter yesterday, and pointed out that the proposed lease of this property would transform it into a comparatively worthless condition into a valuable holding for the city.

"The improvements we contemplate making there, provided we are authorized to lease the property, will cost our company fully \$700,000," said he. Just what these improvements consist of Mr. Spreckels refused to state, confining himself strictly to the lump sum which it is proposed to expend thereon.

Mr. Spreckels said that it will not necessarily follow that the road will not be built if a lease cannot be secured. "It is probable that we would go on with the work," said he, "but it would in all probability merely cross the territory between Bakersfield and Stockton, and I see no way in which an entrance to San Francisco could be effected."

The directors of the road held another meeting yesterday, at which the subject of rails was the chief topic of consideration, and after its adjournment Vice-President Whittier, following instructions given him at the meeting, prepared a circular letter which will be sent to manufacturers of rails in the East and elsewhere, in which bids for this material are asked for. The circular is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Dear Sir: Sealed proposals will be received on the 20th day of March, 1895, at the office of The San Francisco and Santa Joaquin Valley Railroad Company, No. 321 Market street, for the delivery of ten thousand (10,000) tons (of 2240 lbs. each) of 62½ lb. steel rails, best quality, on the wharf in San Francisco. Pattern to be submitted with bid.

Bidders are also requested to make bids for 75,000 angle plates to fit above rail. Also for 4500 kegs (150 lbs. each) railroad spikes, size 5½x9-16. Also for 150,000 railroad track bolts 3½x3½ hexagonal nuts.

Terms: Cash less freight of bills and bills of lading.

The first shipment of not less than one thousand (1000) tons will be required to be made within thirty (30) days after time of placing the order. Shipments to be made thereafter at the rate of not less than two thousand (2000) tons per month until completion of contract.

Right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Yours very truly,

THE S. F. & S. J. V. R. CO.

It will be seen from the wording of the document that it requires bidders to be prepared to make the first shipment not more than thirty days after the order has been placed, which goes to show that the road is to be pushed rapidly forward.

Engineer Storey has not yet outlined his plans for beginning work on the preliminary surveys, but is getting all possible data in shape for action.

Innumerable suggestions are being received by the directors upon this subject, all of which receive consideration, but it is noticeable that the point which most interests these gentlemen is how they may be able to get out of the city to the south from China basin.

A gentleman who is well posted in railroad matters yesterday suggested to the board that the line cross the bay at Ravenswood.

"At that point is the narrowest portion of the channel," said he, "and a bridge with a single draw would answer all purposes. After reaching the opposite side of the bay, San Jose to the south and Berkeley to the north would each be twenty miles distant. The main line could follow any route decided upon to the south, while to the north the road could run back into the country far enough to pick up the trade of San Leandro, Niles, Hayward and all the territory up to West Berkeley, where the line of the California and Nevada, if utilized, would give an outlet into Contra Costa County. The road would strike the immense coal beds in that county, and from there proceed on to Antioch, and from there across the marsh country to Stockton.

From Ravenswood, coming toward this city the line would parallel the coast division of the Southern Pacific, and take in all the towns up as far as Baden, where, instead of coming up the hill, it would make a straight cut out by Lake de la Merced, and then follow the shore around to the Cliff House, where a tunnel about a third of a mile long would admit it to the Presidio reservation, through which access would be given to the bay, where a tract between twenty and thirty acres of State land is available."

The Japanese know what's what. Orders for Dr. Price's Baking Powder come from Japan.

WILL GET A SCHOLARSHIP.

A University Education for a High School Girl.

Superintendent of Schools Moulder recently received word from the faculty of the University of California that his recommendation of a proper person to fill one of the eight scholarships in the institution endowed by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst would receive their approval.

These scholarships carry \$300 a year each and are intended for young women of the proper qualifications as to character who have no other means of gaining a university education.

Mr. Moulder immediately sent the letter to Professor Elisha Brooks, principal of the Girls' High School, telling the latter that among the 500 young ladies under his charge he should be able to pick out one who would fill the bill as to character and other qualifications and asking him to name a proper person for the coveted chance for an education. Mr. Moulder, having the greatest confidence in Mr. Brooks' judgment, will endorse his selection, and ere long a high school girl will doubtless be enjoying the advantages of the university.

MORE BONES UNBARTHERD.

They Were Found in What Was Once a Pioneers' Graveyard.

A workman named William Cain made a ghastly discovery yesterday. He was engaged with some others in excavating

the site of a house on Jessie street, between Third and Fourth, when he unearthed a skeleton supposed to be that of a man. The remains were at a depth of six feet and must have been there from pioneer days, as they were much decayed. The Happy Valley of early days was there and in it was a graveyard. Another skeleton was found there about two years ago, and both are believed to be the remains of some of the '49ers.

COULD NOT TESTIFY.

Judge Belcher Will Not Allow Grand Jurymen to Be Questioned.

A big sensation was expected in Judge Belcher's court yesterday afternoon when Carroll Cook brought the members of the grand jury before the court to testify as to the manner in which indictments were brought a second time against Albert Houston and George Lee for interfering in the election. Indictments had been previously filed against them for acting as election officers without qualifying, but a demurrer to each indictment was sustained. Cook wished to show yesterday that the new indictments had been found without examining a single witness, but merely upon the testimony upon which the first indictments had been found. He was not allowed to inquire as to the secrets of the jury-room however, and so no sensational testimony was developed.

Cook then demurred to both indictments, and the demurrer was overruled. He then moved to have them set aside, and this, too, being overruled, the accused were ordered to appear next Saturday, when their cases will be set for trial.

A LAUNCH WITH A MISSION.

THE NEW STEAM FLYER BUILT FOR THE ALASKA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

SHE IS TO BEAT A RIVAL CRAFT NOW IN THE NORTHERN WATERS.

The little steam launch just finished for the Alaska Improvement Company took a flying trip from Howard-street wharf yesterday morning. Though not strikingly bird-like in the air, she nestled like a swan on the water where the tackles of the strong shears deposited her.

The small craft is a vessel of promise and has a mission before her. Some time ago the Alaska Packing Company had con-

structed a fast launch which kicked her wake into the eyes of every craft of her inches in the northern waters. The launch given a swim yesterday for the first time to show her rudder to the rival racer. She is forty feet long and has a 30-horsepower engine which is to drive her twelve or fourteen knots an hour. To-day she will be given a trial trip up the bay, and is to be sent north on the bark Harvester.

"SUGAR and spice and all that's nice" makes splendid cake when used with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

VALUE OF A LIMB.

A Patient Charges Dr. Morse With Unskillful Work.

A suit involving the reputation of Dr. John F. Morse, a well-known surgeon of this city, has been filed in the County Clerk's office by Robert Woodburn. Woodburn asks for \$50,000 damages for the loss of his right leg, which he claims was carelessly and unnecessarily amputated by the defendant, Morse. The German General Benevolent Society, at whose hospital he was staying when the operation was performed, is also made a defendant. Dr. Morse is one of the surgeons on the hospital staff.

Woodburn states that he entered the hospital on March 7, 1893, suffering from a disease of the toes of his right foot, caused, he was informed, by loss of circulation. He says he was allowed to remain in the hospital until March 7, 1893, and that on March 13, and it was then decided by Dr. Morse that the leg should be amputated. This was done the following day, the limb being taken off just below the hip. This operation, he claims, was not necessary, nor was it skillfully performed.

The wound caused him intense pain, he says, on account of the negligent manner in which he had been operated on, and it finally became so bad that it had to be re-opened and redressed. He claims that the amputation was not necessary in the first place, that if it had finally become necessary it was because he had been neglected so long, and that even were an operation necessary at all it would have been sufficient to remove the toes only and not the entire limb.

A Rough Trip Home.

The British ship Conishad has arrived at Queenstown from San Francisco. On the voyage strong adverse gales were encountered with the result that some damage was done on deck. The vessel proceeded to Hull on Sunday.

THE SENATOR SAYS HIS ACTION WAS FOR THE INTEREST OF THE STATE.

LAND-GRABBERS NOT AIDED.

THE STATE WILL EXCHANGE VALUELESS FOR VALUABLE PROPERTY.

"I do not care to have any controversy with that—Chron—beg pardon, I did not mean to swear—but I do not wish to enter into any controversy with that intelligent and highly influential journal," said Senator Perkins yesterday when asked to make a statement concerning charges that he assisted the landgrabbers.

"Mr. de Young was knocked out on the first ballot. He is consequently sore, of course, and I don't know that I blame him. His paper has been attacking me regularly but I have just returned from Washington and must attend to my private business. I have no time for newspaper controversy—that is, not just now. Later on I may indulge, and then I think I will be able to give him all he wants."

"The facts are that I telegraphed Secretary Hoke Smith at the suggestion of Mr. Shanklin, asking what steps were necessary to secure to the State what are known as the lien lands. In reply he sent me a letter stating that certain action must be taken by the Legislature. I handed the letter to Mr. Shanklin, who was Surveyor-General when I was Governor, and then whom a squarer or more honest man does not exist. If you want any further information I must refer you to him. Personally, I think that the securing of the lien lands is a good thing for the people and for the State."

Mr. Shanklin was seen in his Oakland home. "The lien land question," he said, "is one between the State of California and the United States—not between the State and any private parties who may apply for land under State laws. Therefore

time ago by the Collector at San Diego for alleged violations of the maritime laws, has been released, and Captain Martin is in happy possession of his \$1750 craft.

Correy E. P. Cole of this city, in whose hands Martin's vessel was, stated that there was no ground for the seizure, notified the San Diego Collector that he would be sued for damages if he did not release the vessel and argued the law of the case by mail with the Government officials of the southern port. The result was that on Saturday the schooner was released and Captain Martin took possession on reaching there yesterday. That appears to end the Wahlborg episode as far as the courts are concerned.

THREATENED THE COURT.

Judge Wallace Receives an Intimidating Letter.

The letter received a most obscene and threatening letter yesterday, signed "Charles Wilson." It purported to come from the brother of the man whom he sentenced to forty years' imprisonment on two charges of robbery last Friday, and threatened that the writer will kill him unless he reduces his sentences.

The letterer thought much of by his Honor. He quieted it over to the Sheriff and left the matter in his hands. It is believed the letter is an attempt to intimidate the court from passing a heavy sentence upon John Smith, Wilson's partner in crime, when he comes up for sentence upon a second charge of robbery. Wilson and Smith were the two men who made such a scene in Judge Wallace's court on Friday morning when they were sentenced.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

ARGUMENT ON THE LEGALITY OF AN ARREST MADE UNDER ONE.

THE QUESTION IS LEFT FOR THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Judge Low's courtroom was crowded to the doors yesterday afternoon, the attraction being the argument on the legality of arrests under presentments by the Grand Jury.

Attorney H. C. McPike represented ex-District Attorney Reis, who is charged with renting houses for purposes of ill fame; Attorney Ruef represented other property owners and the four women charged with giving an indecent exhibition, and District Attorney Barnes appeared for the people.

Attorney McPike opened the argument and restricted himself to the points that the court had no jurisdiction at all, and that no jurisdiction attached to the issuance of any bench warrant. He referred to the act defining the jurisdiction of the Police courts, and sections 1426 and 1427 of the Penal Code, which prescribed that a complaint must be made under oath and the court must issue a warrant of arrest. He spoke of the distinction between an indictment and a presentment, and pointed out that in the constitution of 1879 no mention is made of a presentment, but only of an indictment. He held also that Superior courts had no jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases except on appeal from the lower courts, and he asked that the case against Mr. E. Reis be dismissed on the ground of no jurisdiction.

Attorney Ruef sarcastically remarked that one of the women indicted had been dead for two years, and another property owner had been in Europe for twenty years. He merely mentioned these cases to show the care exercised by the Grand Jury in making their presentments. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the court had jurisdiction, the presentment was not a presentment, as it was not signed by the foreman of the Grand Jury, as laid down in section 941 of the Penal Code. It, therefore, stood in the same position as a complaint not signed by the complainant and the presentments were signed by the District Attorney, and not by the foreman. He asked for a dismissal of all the cases on that ground.

District Attorney Barnes argued that as an indictment was perfectly valid without his signature, a presentment was equally valid without the signature of the foreman. The presentments were indorsed by the foreman, and no matter whether they were so signed there was the principal fact that his signature was on them. In reply to Attorney McPike he argued that whatever the ultimate decision might be the usual practice in such cases had been followed. This being a new procedure the fact of its being proper or improper ought to be known as speedily as possible, and the only way was to get an authoritative decision by the court of last resort, which he suggested should be done.

Attorney McPike agreed with the District Attorney, but Attorney Ruef objected, as it would be putting his clients to unnecessary expense. The Judge, however, continued all the cases, except Mr. Reis', till Monday next. Mr. Reis' case was continued until to-day, and meantime his attorney will have a writ of prohibition ready to take the matter before the Supreme Court.

MORE INDIOTMENTS FOUND.

Owners of Houses Used for Immoral Purposes Charged.

When the Grand Jury filed into Judge Sanderson's court yesterday afternoon to make its report the clerk carried the largest batch of indictments that has been found in this city since the beginning of the year. It was chosen to round up the criminals of the city. On the statement of the foreman that none of those accused by the indictments were in custody, Judge Sanderson declined to give their names.

For many meetings past hard-voiced young men who served as election officers at the late election have crowded the witness-rooms which adjoin those in which the inquisition is held, and after being called before the body have come crestfallen and anxious eyed out of the chamber without the swaggering air of bravado with which they entered.

Four of the indictments rendered yesterday were for election officers charged with making false returns to the Registrar, and four for election officers charged with making false returns to the Registrar.

The remaining twelve were against the owners of houses which are rented for immoral purposes, and the usual course of calling them to the attention of the Prosecuting Attorney of the Police court for that official's action will be followed. A test case on one of the indictments recently brought on the same charge is now before the court and it is not probable that arrests will be made on those found yesterday.

ALWAYS a beacon of hope to the good housekeeper—Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Arrested by His Father.

Harry Hirschfeld, 17 years of age, ran away from his home, 1326 Buchanan street, about a week ago. He took with him \$10, a diamond pin and watch, belonging to his father. Last night Mr. Hirschfeld saw him in the new City Hall. He grabbed him and took him to the City Prison, where he preferred a charge of larceny against him. Harry had been enjoying the time and had spent \$8 and the money he got for the pin and watch.

A Veteran's Death.

John S. Sargent died suddenly at 510 Shrader street yesterday afternoon. He had been drinking heavily and was found dead in his room. He was a member of the G. A. R. and was for many years employed on one of the dredgers by the Harbor Commissioners.

Good Advertising.

SELLING PURE WHITE DINNERS PLATES AT FIVE CENTS EACH.

GREAT AMERICAN IMP. TEA CO.'S STORES.

Other lines of Crockery equally cheap.

BAD SIDEWALKS, WORSE STREETS.

THEY ARE TO BE SEEN IN THE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

UNEVEN GRADES ON MARKET.

UNATTRACTIVE SIGHT DOWN THE CITY'S PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARE.

There are many streets in this city that are sadly in need of improvement, and many are in the commercial district. Not only are the streets in bad condition, but the sidewalks are worse, and to walk up one grade and down another, where the walks should be as level as a plank yard, makes walking over them a task that only few care to undertake unless forced to do so. Now that the spirit of reform and progress is awakening in San Francisco there should be a concert of action to compel the authorities to put the thoroughfares in a condition above that of a third-class country town.

On the north side of Washington street the sidewalk at Battery is on a level with that grade, but before the middle of the block is reached it slopes upward and rises thirteen inches above the street; then it slopes down to Front street, and the middle of the street the walk is far below that grade, and it gives the street the appearance of being lopsided. Right around this district there are a number of sidewalks even above and below grade. Every property-owner seems to have obtained independent lines on which to lay the first floor of his house, and if it happened to be higher than that of his neighbor he simply ever conceived to ruin horses' feet, cobblestones. Wear and tear has caused depressions and the loosening of the cobblestones from their foundation, leaving the thoroughfare in such a condition that teamsters are afraid to drive over that portion of the street. At the East-end of Jackson street the sidewalk has been laid with basalt blocks and it is considerably higher than the portion west of it, also the cross streets.

At the corner of Sacramento and Market streets, on the north side of the street, is about fourteen inches above the level of the street and to enable foot passengers to reach the street crosswalks have been set at an angle that make the descent anything but agreeable to the pedestrian. The sidewalk is a slope nearly five feet in length to reach the other sidewalk below. This is traversed by thousands daily on the way to and from the ferry. Every time they descend the slope they say something about the horrible sidewalk and resolve to do something, but before they have walked many blocks they forget all about it and are not reminded of the resolution until they reach the foot of the street. At a particular point the pedestrian is at least a foot above the one on the south side of the street. This, of course, is not a recommendation to the thousands of strangers who land at the foot of San Francisco, main thoroughfare and whose opinions of a city are often formed by first observations. Nor is the opinion improved when their eyes rest upon the ramshackle structures which are to be seen on the lower street within a block and a half of the landing.

The value of property on that great thoroughfare ought to be a sufficient incentive to the owners of the street to remove them. They go far to sustain the assertion that in many respects the ninth city in the Union is "a jay town." These rattletraps ought to come down to make way for more modern structures, in keeping with many west of the line of Main street. The owners of these may suddenly be awakened by the reform earthquake from their dreams of the past, realize that they are living in the present and do their share toward beautifying the city.

On Mission street between Main and Beale, when the Market-street Company laid its tracks for the Mission electric line, it conformed to the grade of East street, and when the work was finished the tracks were about a foot above the curb on either side of the street. The two feet of space on the side of the outer track had to be paved and the way the pavers did it was to plant the basalt blocks till they reached the lower grade of the street. The street is in such a condition that when teams are once on the railroad track it is impossible for them to turn out. If they attempt it the wagons would start on their sides, and the teams to remain on the track until a cross street is reached. This is without doubt the very worst piece of pavement in the whole city.

The housewife who hesitates in choosing a baking powder will not succeed. Let her take Dr. Price's every time and she will have no trouble.

TORE OUT HER JIBBOOM.

THE SCHOONER J. M. COLMAN AFOUL OF THE SHIP JABEZ HOWES.

A COLLISION ON THE BAY WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVERTED.

The schooner J. W. Colman, lying at anchor off Harrison-street wharf, dragged her mudhooks yesterday morning and drifted down on top of the American ship Jabez Howes, which was moored off the Oceanic dock. The schooner escaped with slight damage, but the ship's jibboom and headgear were carried away and other injuries were sustained.

The J. M. Colman arrived from Port Blakeley on Sunday afternoon, and sailed into port, choosing her anchorage ground off Harrison street. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon she began to drag her anchors and as she started down stream she bumped her head against the jibboom of the J. W. Colman and tore out her jibboom.

Captain Treanor refused the proffered aid and the vessel went along until she smashed into the ship. The captain then realized that economy was not always the safest course to pursue with a strong ebb tide running and would have gladly taken the tug had they been at hand. The two boats had gone back to the dock, but the tug had been sent to the wharf, and the captain knew that a collision was inevitable. The Colman swung into the Jabez Howes with a crash and tore out her jibboom. Then the schooner pounded against the ship, shocking her from stem to stern with every bump.

The Alert steamed out to the scene of the collision and got a hawser on board the

Colman. It required some good work to part the vessels, but the schooner was finally towed to a place of safety. Instead of having a simple towage bill, the vessel will now have a salvage claim against her.

BUNCO STEERER IN TROUBLE.

He Got a Chance From Judge Low, but Did Not Accept It.

Five weeks ago Judge Low had R. C. Tyler, a bunco man, before him on a charge of petty larceny. He had swindled a stranger out of \$20, and had given him back the money on his promise to leave the city. The Judge thought of sentencing him for vagrancy, but decided to give him another chance.

Policeman Coleman, who is specially detailed to look after bunco men, found afterward that Tyler had not profited by the chance given him, but was continuing his swindling operations. On Sunday Coleman was down at the ferry and saw Tyler and another bunco man, named Kirby, with a crippled stranger in tow. When they saw Coleman they hurriedly left the stranger and entered a saloon on the corner of East and Market streets. Coleman followed them and placed them under arrest.

While Kirby was talking to Coleman Tyler made a break for liberty. As he was the one the officer particularly wanted he gave chase and soon overtook him, but meantime Kirby had vanished. Tyler was charged with vagrancy yesterday and will be brought up for sentence before Judge Low to-day.

Working ground is at Sixteenth-street station, Oakland. He dresses himself as a countryman and preys upon strangers coming to the city by the overland trains.

TEACHERS ON THE WARPATH.

THE ITSELF DECISION MAY TROUBLE THE NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MISS ASHMEAD, THE WHIPPING TEACHER, PREPARED FOR A FIGHT.

The recent decision of Judge Wallace restoring A. J. Itself to his position and salary as vice-principal of the John Swett Grammar School, because he was not tried on the charge of incompetency before the full Board of Education, which passed judgment, is giving the members of the new board a good deal of worry.

They don't know where they stand, and it looks as though they would receive back on their hands a lot of teachers who have been dropped in the past. It is taken as a foregone conclusion that they will have to restore to the rolls the several teachers dismissed for incompetency by the last board, but there is a possibility that now there will bob up teachers who have been dismissed by still other boards. For many years it has been the practice to try teachers on any charge before a committee, the charges are sustained, I don't know, but they are not tried by the full board, and the committee, and all teachers so tried stand on the same legal plane as Mr. Itself.

All, or nearly all, the teachers dismissed last year have either begun suits for restoration or put their names in the hands of attorneys. The Board of Education will now either appeal the Itself case or restore the dismissed teachers. In the latter case the teachers may be tried and dismissed according to the law as Judge Wallace intended.

"If we find that this thing may run back for years and bring forward a lot of teachers who have been dismissed in the past we will probably appeal to the Supreme Court," said one of the members of the Classification Committee, yesterday. "If we must restore these teachers, I am in favor of promptly retrying them before the full board and dismissing them legally if the charges are sustained. I don't know how the rest of the board feels about the matter, except that many of the members are inclined to be lenient with the teachers who have been dismissed, and I believe that an incompetent teacher ought to be dismissed. It is possible that Mr. Itself will be given a trial before the full board now himself."

So there is a possibility that the dismissed and discarded teachers, who now have the advantage in legal position, will bring on an interesting and hotly fought batch of open trials before the full board, and the trial of a teacher is always a hot and bitter one.

Miss Ashmead, the South San Francisco teacher who was tried by the Committee on Rules a few days ago for thrashing and pinching children, is likely to bring about a storm in the school. After the decision of the Classification Committee, yesterday, it was decided that Miss Ashmead might be let off by a transfer to the substitute list from which she would in time go to a class in some other school. After the Wallace decision the board could not legally order this done without another trial, and she was privately told that the matter would be dropped if she would present her own written statement of the charges against her. She said she would think it over, and yesterday gave notice that the matter was in the hands of Attorneys Henley and Costello. That was notice of a fight. Some members of the board said that she would be apt to gain by a fight will be a trial before the full board and dismissal altogether.

WHAT housewife ever worried about her baking who used Dr. Price's Baking Powder? Not one!

WANTS TO KILL THE FAMILY.

A Gilroy Rancher Asks Sheriff Whelan's Aid.

Mrs. or Miss Blanche Dowdy, whichever it may be, evidently thinks that Sheriff Whelan has jurisdiction over the whole State of California and can issue warrants for the arrest of any and all persons when he pleases.

She has reason to think that her Chinese cook is trying to poison the inmates of her home and has asked the Sheriff to interfere and take the Celestial into custody. Following is the letter received by Mr. Whelan:

GILROY, March 9, 1895.
Sheriff of San Francisco—DEAR SIR: Get out a warrant to arrest my cook. I found phosphorus in the water where the chickens drink and strychnine in the coffee. It tasted bitter. The Chinaman (cook) would not kill any chickens after I found the phosphorus. Yours,
BLANCHE DOWDY.
Dowdy ranch.

The Sheriff sent word to the anxious rancher that he could do nothing for her and that she had better apply to the proper authorities in her own county.

TARGET-PRACTICE DELAYED.

Soldiers Are Waiting for the New Krag-Jorgensen Rifle.

Small arms target-practice for the regular soldiers serving in the Department of California is being delayed on account of the War Department having issued general orders to the effect that the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle must be the one used in the next practice.

It was ascertained at the Phelan building yesterday from the inspector of small arms practice that it might be a month or two more before the rifle would be supplied to the organizations in this department, as the first to be supplied were to go to the regiments which showed the highest excellence in last year's and year before last's practice.

As target practice is the most important event in army life considerable interest is felt as to the time when the new gun will be ready.

Thought His Daughter Was Murdered.

John Lynch of 38 Gilbert street reported to the Coroner yesterday that he believed his daughter, Mrs. M. J. Costello of 747 Brannan street, had been murdered by her husband. An autopsy showed that she had died of consumption. As Lynch asserted that his son-in-law had compelled his wife to take poison and that she had refused to do so, and was now suffering from the effects of the poison, he was supplied with a warrant for the arrest of his son-in-law.

A BIG DEAL IN ORE TAILINGS.

NEVADA MINING COMPANIES MAKE A CONTRACT INVOLVING MILLIONS.

EASTERN MEN THE BUYERS.

A NEW PROCESS FOR REDUCING LOW-GRADE ORES THAT WILL BE A BOON.

A mining deal involving \$4,000,000 was consummated in San Francisco yesterday. The Holmes Mining Company, the George Mining Company and the Candelaria Water Works and Milling Company of Esmeralda County, Nev., contracted to sell their tailings to a syndicate of Eastern capitalists at the rate of 50 cents per ton net. There are hundreds of thousands of tons of tailings at the mills of these companies. Nos. 1 and 2 mills at Belleville, Nev., have been running for twenty-eight years and have milled 450,000 tons of ore, which has never been cleaned up.

The Holmes Company will deliver to the syndicate all its low-grade ore assaying less than 15 ounces per ton at \$3.50 in gold per ton, and on all of the ore which are above 15 ounces per ton the Holmes Company is to receive 25 percent of the battery assay value, payable in gold. All ore above 20 ounces per ton will be worked by the Holmes Company at the Candelaria mill.

The syndicate has also been given the privilege of cleaning up the Belleville mills, also the Candelaria mill, and the Holmes Company is to receive 45 percent of the result of these clean-ups, which will net the company about \$85,000 from the Belleville mills and \$90,000 from the Candelaria.

The terms of the contract are that the syndicate shall begin the work of cleaning up the mills within thirty days from date, and that within four months from date they will have their plant for working the tailings in full operation. The syndicate expects to expend at least \$250,000 upon the erection of these tailing plants and will therefore do much toward reviving the mining industries of this district.

"The syndicate is composed of Eastern men," said Colonel William J. Sutherland, president of the Holmes Mining Company, who negotiated the sale, "and the process which will be used in extracting the gold, silver and lead from the tailings is a new one and is the invention of a Chicago man. I am not at liberty to outline the process yet, but it will revolutionize the whole system of handling tailings and will be of immense value to the science of mining. Only low-grade ore will be handled by the new company. Ores that can be profitably reduced by any other method are not wanted by the syndicate."

Cost in some other cases for New York on Thursday. He is very much pleased with the prospect of injecting renewed life into the mining industries of Esmeralda County, Nevada, and looks forward to a prosperous future for the old camp with which he has long been connected.

GUESTS OF THE CONCORDIA.